

Iran's Army Attacks Kurds After 25 Troops Ambushed

IRAN, Aug. 23 (AP) — Government troops with artillery and mortar fire attacked Kurds in the town of Sanandaj, Iran, tonight, and heavy fighting was reported on both sides.

The attack erupted after 25 government soldiers were killed in an ambush by the autonomous Kurdish rebels in Kurdistan province, the official Pars agency reported. The leader of the province's 4 million Kurds is for a battle to avert a "new" war.

Government troops, dropping bombs and machine-gun fire, were on the outskirts of Sanandaj, the capital of Kurdistan province, in the town of 30 was the biggest between government forces and Kurds since the fighting erupted in Kurdistan 10 ago.

Iranian sources said there were about 2,000 heavily armed Kurdish fighters in Sanandaj, reportedly holding out against a greater number of government troops. The sources said that Kurds controlled a bridge between the town and the main road leading to Sanandaj to the south. The army was expected to move up more reinforcements and heavy weapons at daybreak to clear the area.

In Kurdistan, Iran's major oil-producing area to the south, ethnic Arab militants threatened renewed violence if their spiritual leader is not allowed to return to the province by Saturday, Pars said.

In a brief message distributed by Kurdish sources in Tehran, Sheikh Ezzeddin Hossein called on Iranians to defend the Kurds because it is "becoming clear now the government is leading the country to a new dictatorship." He urged Iranians "not to believe the poisonous lies which are being spread under the noble name of religion."

He said the Kurds "will not stop fighting for one moment until Kurdish aspirations are met within a 'united Iran.' For centuries, the large Kurdish population in northwestern Iran has fought for independence, but the Kurds now say they want autonomy within the nation of Iran. Sheikh Hossein and other Kurdish leaders, including members of the banned Kurdish Democratic Party, have gone into hiding. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's Islamic ruler, has called for their arrest, charging they instigated the heavy fighting last week in the Kurdish town of Paveh.

A Phone Call Lets U.S. Group Vial of Drug

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — An affiliate of the Church of Scientology has obtained a vial of a hallucinogen used by the CIA in the 1960s for chemical experiments; in a test of controls on drugs. The late, American Citizens for Homesty in Government, obtained a small shipment of the drug by calling a pharmaceutical company in New Jersey and ordering it.

The Scientologists, who said BZ is more potent than LSD, said it is a potent sedative and a hallucinogen. The drug is a hallucinogen used by the CIA in the 1960s for chemical experiments; in a test of controls on drugs. The late, American Citizens for Homesty in Government, obtained a small shipment of the drug by calling a pharmaceutical company in New Jersey and ordering it.

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Commander Killed

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Israeli Troops Raid South Lebanon Town

TEL AVIV, Aug. 23 (AP) — An Israeli army unit entered a southern Lebanese town early today and blew up two houses in a raid in which an Israeli officer was killed and two soldiers were wounded, the army said.

It said the action was in the town of Baraachit, about 10 kilometers north of the Israeli-Lebanon border.

United Nations headquarters in Jerusalem reported an overnight clash in the area in which the Israeli Battalion of the UN peacekeeping force came under machine-gun fire.

The UN reported no casualties and said it was not known if the fire came from Israeli troops or Israeli-backed Christian Lebanese militia units. "It was a short burst of fire, probably just warning shots aimed at scaring them," a UN spokesman said. The Israeli did not shoot back.

An Israeli Army spokesman said Israeli troops "did not shoot at the Lebanese and they did not shoot at us."

The army announcement of the incursion said that an Israeli officer was killed and two soldiers were wounded, the army said.

U.S. Nazi Testifies in West Germany

BUCKLEBURG, West Germany, Aug. 23 (AP) — Because of his testimony today in the trial of six West Germans accused of neo-Nazi terrorism, Gary Lauck, a U.S. Nazi leader, may face a charge of supporting terrorist activities if he ever re-enters West Germany.

Mr. Lauck, 25, had been called as a defense witness by the lawyer for Michael Kuehn, an accused gang leader charged with masterminding terrorist strikes in 1977 on a bank and a NATO weapons depot.

During his testimony, Mr. Lauck who publishes the German-language newspaper "NS-Kampf" (National-Socialist Battle Cry) in the United States and distributes a semi-monthly Nazi sheet in West Germany, said he agreed with a story in the paper praising violent action directed against the West German state.

The prosecutor accused Mr. Lauck of violating the federal statute against supporting terrorist activities, and later said that Mr. Lauck would be prosecuted if he re-enters West Germany illegally.

Mr. Lauck had twice been expelled for distributing hate literature and was barred from re-entering the country; he had been granted safe conduct to enter West Germany to testify, and a defense lawyer said that this amounted to a guarantee of immunity from arrest.

Mr. Lauck described himself, in German, as a "politician" in answer to the five-member panel of judges who carried out the questioning. He denied that he has personal leadership over Nazi organizations in West Germany, but conceded that some members of these groups could look to him for orders.

U.S. Bid Fails To Prevent UN Palestine Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 23 — Over U.S. protests, the UN Security Council today opened its controversial debate on Palestinian rights, setting the stage for a confrontation between the United States and the Arab bloc.

Behind the scenes, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, still was trying to avert a showdown over a resolution that the United States has warned that it would veto if the Arabs insisted on putting it to a vote. Attempting to avoid the veto — which would anger supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Arab suppliers of oil to the United States — Mr. Young asked that the session be postponed until after President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin meet next month.

Arab forces in the United Nations refused to cooperate, apparently wanting the United States to kill it. It took the Security Council only five minutes of closed-door consultations to decide to go ahead with its afternoon debate despite Mr. Young's request for a postponement.

The Arabs said that they would introduce a resolution affirming the rights of the Palestinians "to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty" despite Washington's commitment to veto it. The measure would amend the council's Resolution 242, which speaks only of a just solution to the Palestinian refugee question and which has been the foundation for Middle East peace negotiations since the 1967 war. Israel, which has vowed never to deal with the PLO, insists that Resolution 242 must remain unchanged.

Council President Mr. Young, the council president under the monthly rotation system, will be in the chair as acting U.S. ambassador and will cast the U.S. veto if there is a vote. The prospect is ironic because it was Mr. Young's attempt to postpone the debate that led him to hold a secret meeting last month with Zehdi Terzi, the UN observer for the PLO, and it was that meeting — in violation of U.S. policy prohibiting contacts with the PLO — and Mr. Young's subsequent attempts to mislead the State Department several other black mayors, talked to Mr. Young immediately after the resignation was announced.

The exact form of the organization that would be Mr. Young's base when he leaves his post next month has yet to be determined. Mr. Young and his advisers hope to be able to attract enough financial support — perhaps in the form of grants from private foundations — to pay Mr. Young's salary and that of a staff to research and produce materials for him.

Mr. Young's new office would be a more long-term effort, friends said. His immediate concerns are with winning what he is said to consider a pitched battle with the State Department over the reason for his departure.

State Department officials have linked Mr. Young's departure to what they say was an inaccurate and misleading account Mr. Young gave — and later reversed — about his meeting July 26 with Zehdi Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organization's observer at the United Nations. For several years, U.S. officials have promised Israel that they will have no substantive contact with the PLO, which is public-ly committed to Israel's destruction.

Those who have talked with Mr. Young said he believes the version of his explanation that the State Department released to the public was not what he told the department. The implication by the State Department that Mr. Young had to resign because he had aroused Mr. Young's ire, they said.

"Andy has a strong sense of personal integrity. He resents the way they orchestrated it publicly," said one friend who attended yesterday's breakfast. "He's as angry as Andy can get. Andy does not usually express hostility."

National black leaders have rallied in support of Mr. Young, and nearly 200 assembled in New York yesterday at a meeting that some said was unprecedented in stature by any other since the 1963 march on Washington.

There also has been sharp debate over a possible breach in relations between blacks and Jews because of Mr. Young's resignation, and some black leaders have discussed shifting their foreign policy stand to one more in favor of the PLO.

Star of Bolshoi Defects to U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP) — Alexander Godonov, a star of Russia's Bolshoi Ballet, has been granted asylum in the United States, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said today.

Mr. Godonov, 29, is the leading male dancer of the 125-member Bolshoi troupe that is touring the United States. He defected in the company's fourth and final week at the State Theater in Manhattan's Lincoln Center.

It was not immediately known how the dancer left the troupe, nor were his whereabouts known.

Uganda Bans Game Hunting; Herds Halved Since Amin Rise

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 23 (AP) — The Ugandan government, saying poachers had killed half of the country's big game since former dictator Idi Amin came to power, today banned hunting.

Tourism and Wildlife Minister Obua Otua said that during Marshal Amin's eight-year rule, soldiers and other poachers had used helicopters, artillery and machine guns to kill game, and had sold the meat and trophy hides and heads. Before Marshal Amin, Uganda was reported to have 40,000 elephants, 80,000 buffalo, 500 rhinoceroses, and 100,000 hippopotamuses.

Since Amin's overthrow other soldiers "are now combing the game parks clean," said Paul Tamukede, director of the country's wildlife sanctuaries, and game wardens lack the means to stop the slaughter.

The new government is trying to revive tourism, banned by Marshal Amin after peaking in 1972 with 85,000 visitors, but Mr. Tamukede said that many lodges have been damaged in the war, and in some areas game is almost nonexistent.

Last week, American biologist Karl Van Orsdol said that Tanzanian troops who helped topple Marshal Amin four months ago have slaughtered 10,000 wild animals since then.

French Willing To Leave Chad

PARIS, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — France is ready to withdraw troops from Chad and give the central African country economic aid, presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said today after warring Chadian factions signed a peace agreement in Lagos on Thursday.

The agreement, criticized by the French presence, Mr. Hunt said the 2,500-member French force would pull out as soon as the withdrawal is requested by the new Chadian government that the agreement provides for.

French troops have been stationed in Chad since its independence from France in 1960. They kept out of the civil war last February, and now guard the airport of the capital, Ndjamena, and key buildings, such as the national bank. There are also about 400 French technicians in Chad.

Peking Drive Attacks Corrupt Officials

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Aug. 23 — The Chinese Communist Party, appalled about its tarnished image at home and abroad, has launched a campaign to weed out corrupt and incompetent officials and factional strife within its ill-informed Communist ranks.

It has believed that several years of the ruling Politburo, led by Mao Zedong, the founder of the late Mao Tse-tung, Chen Muhan, China's only deputy premier, are both in rdy because of their alleged corruption.

A new campaign, disclosed last by the People's Daily, should be orderly and less disruptive previous purges, the Hong sources said. Although several million people may be ousted the 36-million-member party, housecleaning reportedly will be carried out according to regular rules laid down by the party's former disciplinary commission.

The commission should conduct a widespread respect, for it is by two revered figures. Its 1947-year-old Chen Yun, led over economic reconstruction in the early 1950s and later many of Mao's most revolutionary schemes. Its secretary, Yingchao, is the widow of Chen En-lai.

Including Politburo

With those two in charge, I don't think there would be any limits about favoritism," said a Western diplomat. "They're considered corrupt, and together, have enough clout to go after about anybody, including the two."

People's Daily did not identify the targets of the current drive, but it hinted that the purge reach into the top ranks of the party. A front-page commentary in the newspaper, the official or-

Young Seeks Leadership Base

By Milton Coleman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP) — Andrew Young, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is seeking a forum from which to maintain and expand his role as a national black spokesman on foreign and domestic affairs when he leaves the Carter administration, according to friends and advisers.

The 47-year-old Congregationalist minister, who submitted his resignation under fire last week, will probably move to Washington or return to Atlanta, the acquaintances said, and establish a think-tank of type office staffed by half a dozen of his closest aides.

"Andy wants to remain a public figure, both domestically and internationally. If there is a new national black leader, it's Andrew Young," said a lawyer involved in the discussions about Mr. Young's future.

Politically, Mr. Young has ruled out running next year for the Senate seat held by Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., as he was reported to have said last week he was tempted to do, the sources said. Mr. Young does not believe a black can be elected to the Senate from Georgia, one acquaintance said.

Damage Among Blacks

But Mr. Young does plan to campaign actively for President Carter's re-election, despite what many see as irreparable damage done to the Carter administration's standing among blacks by the circumstances of Mr. Young's departure.

The sources cautioned, however, that Mr. Young, one of the blacks closest to the president, realizes he would need some strong commitments to blacks from Mr. Carter to offset opposition toward the administration.

"There's no question about his commitment to support Carter," one source said. "The question is what is Jimmy going to put on the table to give Andy some credibility?"

"Andy said he believes that a second-term Jimmy Carter is better than a first-term whatever," said Marion Barry, mayor of the District of Columbia, who, along with

Rhodesian Planes, Troops Strike 6 More Guerrilla Bases in Zambia

SALISBURY, Aug. 23 (AP) — Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops and warplanes have struck six more black nationalist guerrilla targets in Zambia, including one called "Moscow," the military command here reported today.

The brief communiqué did not specify when the attacks took place or where the targets were. It said only that they followed yesterday's air raid against a camp at Mulungushi.

The raids were made less than a month before Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa and Patriotic Front co-leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe are scheduled to meet in Britain in a new effort to end the guerrilla war. The talks were called by Britain with the blessing of Commonwealth leaders, and they are to start Sept. 10.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe announced last weekend that they were prepared to join in the talks but stressed that there would be no ceasefire.

The communiqué said that "a series of air and ground attacks were mounted against six ZIPRA targets within Zambia. Among them was one known as Moscow base. All security forces and aircraft returned safely to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia." ZIPRA is the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the military wing of Mr. Nkomo's faction of the Patriotic Front.

After yesterday's attack, a Zambian government spokesman in Lusaka said that the target at Mulungushi was a refugee camp and that the air raid caused only light damage. The Rhodesians said that they struck a camp of Mr. Nkomo's faction.

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Nicaraguan Classes Reopen With Sandinista History

By Charles A. Krause

MANAGUA (WP) — When Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman arrived on a recent morning at the Primary School of the Heroes and Martyrs of the Barrio Real, he was greeted with warm applause by the 1,200 children, 24 teachers and 50 or so parents who had gathered outside on the school's grassy playground.

Mr. Tunnerman's arrival, in a white Mercedes-Benz that once belonged to former dictator Anastasio Somoza, was unexpected. Olga Pineda, a sixth-grade teacher, said excitedly that a minister of education had never before visited the relatively modern, although poorly equipped, school, located in one of Managua's poorest neighborhoods.

The excitement grew as the students first sang the "Hymn of the Sandinista Front," which they snatched from a cassette tape. Mr. Tunnerman told them that they will have a privileged place in the new Nicaragua because you, the children, are the hope of the country and the revolution.

Yesterday marked the unofficial reopening of Nicaragua's public school system, which has been closed since May, when the fighting was so bad and the streets so unsafe that it was decided that the system's 500,000 primary and secondary-school students would be better off remaining at home.

For the next month, the schools will be open and their teachers will be in place but the normal curriculum will remain suspended. Instead of learning how to read, write and do arithmetic, the children will spend their time learning about the revolution, its history, principles and goals.

"Many of these children have seen their fathers or their brothers killed. Some of them have had their homes bombed and all of them have suffered," Mr. Tunnerman said during the short ride between his office and the recently renamed Heroes and Martyrs primary school, which used to be known simply as the First Step Elementary School of the Barrio Real.

"We decided that we had to explain to the children what had happened before the regular school year begins again" on Sept. 16, the minister said.

Each school in the country will use the coming month to acquaint its students with past and present Nicaraguan history, to be taught by the system's 10,000 teachers, who spent the last two weeks attending special courses designed to teach them how to present the material.

In addition to the history lessons, Mr. Tunnerman has asked the schools to organize recreational activities and requested teachers to treat students with flexibility and understanding, to give them an opportunity "to recover the joy of living" after the

months of fighting most have witnessed.

At the Heroes and Martyrs School, a small group provided music for the children and eight high school students presented a show of native Nicaraguan marimba dances.

But at the heart of the month's activities will be the courses about the revolution. Their content will undoubtedly be of interest to local

and foreign observers, who will be watching to see whether it explains, or indoctrinates.

The country clearly needs a better system of education. According to statistics compiled by the Somoza government, based on a 1971 census, 42.1 percent of the country's 2.5 million people are illiterate and 20 percent probably are functionally illiterate.

Only 65.3 percent of the children,

under 12 who should be in school actually attend classes and only about 25 percent of those who enter the first grade continue through high school, according to the official figures.

One of the first things the new government here said it will do is make primary and secondary school both obligatory and free. Mr. Tunnerman said it will take some time to implement this policy,

however, because only 37.2 percent of the country's schools, limited by a lack of qualified teachers and space, currently hold classes beyond the third grade.

Bank Moves to Aid Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT) — The Inter-American Development Bank, the largest of the regional development banks, is restructuring \$55 million in loans and other funds to help Nicaragua rebuild its economy.

In an announcement yesterday, the bank said it had decided to accelerate and reorganize seven loans and four technical-cooperation projects approved by the bank to make them "more flexible so that Nicaragua can make full and rapid use of the undistributed resources."

Projects financed with the bank's assistance include land settlement, health facilities, rural electrification, water and sewage systems, feeder roads and credits for agriculture.

The action is the second major step by the bank to help Nicaragua recover from its protracted civil war. On July 30, the bank made a \$20-million emergency deposit in the Central Bank of Nicaragua to enable the country to meet short-term cash requirements.

The bank appointed a special task force last month to evaluate Nicaragua's recovery needs and assist in reconstruction plans. The group is now completing its second trip to Nicaragua.

In the last five years, the bank has authorized more than \$115 million in loans to Nicaragua for economic and social projects. But the money has been for specific projects, several of which have been destroyed or were badly damaged by the fighting.

India Party Asks Reddy's Impeachment

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (UPI) — The Janata Party today demanded the impeachment of President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, claiming he was too hasty in dissolving Parlia-

ment and calling national elections. Mr. Reddy, seeking a solution to India's worst political crisis since gaining independence from Britain 32 years ago, dissolved Parliament

yesterday and ordered general elections for November or early December.

The crisis was precipitated Monday by the resignation of Prime Minister Charan Singh after only 23 days in office.

Mr. Reddy said he was convinced that in the "present unstable situation no party is in a position to form a stable and viable government."

Political observers said there was little chance of success for the impeachment move because it required the support of two-thirds of Parliament's lower house.

Asked About Support

Janata Party leader Jagjivan Ram said today Mr. Reddy had asked him earlier to assess the extent of support for his party in Parliament. Mr. Ram apparently interpreted the inquiry to mean whether he could form a government and he said he promised Mr. Reddy that a list of his supporters would be delivered late yesterday.

The presidential decree dissolving Parliament was proclaimed shortly after midnight.

While welcoming a new election, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's faction of the Congress party was unhappy that Mr. Singh's government would continue in office as a caretaker administration until the elections.

Other Indian leaders were also critical of the presidential decision to keep Mr. Singh in office for another four months.

"For several months India will be governed by a Cabinet which has never enjoyed the confidence of the house," said Nani Palkhivala, a former Indian ambassador to the United States.

Rhodie in South Africa To Face 7 Fraud Charges

From Agency Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23 — Ezechiel Rhodie, the runaway former secretary of South Africa's defunct information ministry, returned unwillingly today to his country. He faces fraud charges stemming from a financial scandal which rocked the government and forced a state president and other officials to resign.

Mr. Rhodie, extradited from France where he had been living in self-imposed exile, was taken off a South African Airways jumbo jet which arrived here on a scheduled overnight flight from Paris.

Under South African law, Mr. Rhodie must be formally charged in court within 48 hours. He was taken to the central prison in Pretoria to await a hearing.

He faces seven fraud charges in connection with use of state funds. A commission appointed to investigate the scandal reported that more than \$480,000 was deposited in Mr. Rhodie's personal bank account in the four years he worked as information secretary at an annual base salary of \$14,400.

Mr. Rhodie fought extradition from France, claiming the charges against him were trumped up by political opponents. He has asserted that all of his activities — in which more than \$70 million was spent — were approved by then-Prime Minister John Vorster. Mr. Vorster, who subsequently became state president, was forced to resign when a government commission investigating the scandal found that

he had lied about his knowledge of the secret propaganda war.

It remains unclear whether Mr. Rhodie's accusations will be tested, at least publicly, in his trial. The government may hold it in camera. It already has banned publication of any pictures of Mr. Rhodie.

Mr. Rhodie also claimed Prime Minister Pieter Botha, who succeeded Mr. Vorster, knew of his secret activities. Mr. Botha has denied knowing about the more controversial activities of Mr. Rhodie's department.

But Mr. Rhodie contends government records will prove Mr. Botha's involvement and bring his government down. It is likely that Mr. Botha and other top government officials likely will be subpoenaed to appear at Mr. Rhodie's trial.

More FAO Aid to Jordan

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP) — An additional \$3.8 million worth of emergency food — 14,400 tons of wheat to help feed 400,000 people for three months — for drought-stricken Jordan was approved today by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. In May, the FAO approved \$2.6 million in aid.

Battered Chilean Teacher Dies After 5 Days in Jail

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP) — A Chilean teacher, who had been held incommunicado by security police for five days on charges of subversion, died Tuesday in a Santiago hospital where he was being treated for wounds apparently inflicted in jail.

The human rights organization of the Chilean Roman Catholic Church yesterday demanded an immediate investigation. The Interior Ministry announced that it was looking into the case.

Food Poisoning Kills 9th Person in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — Health officials reported yesterday that an 85-year-old woman patient died earlier this week in the geriatric ward of Sandwell District Hospital near Birmingham, the ninth fatality from food poisoning in England in a month. Two other patients and a nurse there are ill in the outbreak.

Salmonella bacteria in cooked meats, particularly chicken that had been frozen and ordered through catering companies, were identified as the cause of all the deaths. Of the nine, seven were hospital patients, two were guests at wedding receptions.

The dead man, Frederico Alvarez, 32, was among four persons arrested last week and accused of distributing subversive pamphlets and attempting to set fire to an unoccupied police van.

Internal Bleeding

The security police — the successor organization to DDNA, which was dissolved two years ago as part of an effort to improve Chile's police-state image abroad — put the prisoner before a judge in such poor condition that the judge ordered him hospitalized, court records show. Mr. Alvarez, covered with bruises, was found to have multiple internal hemorrhages. His death early Tuesday was announced later in the day.

The Santiago press gave extensive coverage yesterday to the death of Mr. Alvarez. Two women arrested with him were released by the court, but the fourth prisoner, Raul Lopez Peralta, 20, remains in jail.

While the number of political arrests has dwindled in Chile in recent months, police surveillance is said to have increased recently with the reported return to Chile of the nephew of the late President Salvador Allende, Pascal Allende, a leader of the underground Revolutionary Left Movement.

Bhutto Daughter Assails Leaders

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 23 (AP) — Benazir Bhutto, 26, daughter of the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, yesterday charged the government of Pakistan with "character assassination of me and the Bhutto family."

At a news conference at her father's residence, she referred to the release of a photostatic copy of her letters to her brother, Murtaza Bhutto, in London, and said there was nothing in these letters about bartering away Pakistan's national interest to the United States. She said that her privacy was infringed by the interception of the letters.

On Monday, the PFI news agency had released a photostatic copy of the text of letters; they directed him to seek U.S. assistance in helping the Pakistan People's Party regain power and save her father from execution, in return for the assurance that he would give up Pakistan's nuclear program.

Archbishop Raymond-Marie Tchidimbo of Conakry, 59, jailed for life after being convicted of plotting against the government of President Sekou Toure, will be succeeded in an unusual appointment by a 34-year-old parish priest, Father Robert Sarah.

Archbishop Tchidimbo was released on Aug. 7 after intervention by William Robert, the Liberian president. The archbishop came to Rome for a meeting with Pope John Paul II and has now left for a stay in France, where he told Vatican radio he will try to catch on events of the last eight-and-a-half years.

Suspect Surrenders After U.S. Hijacking
PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 23 (AP) — A man pretending to carry a bomb hijacked a United Airlines 707 carrying 119 persons from Portland to Los Angeles and forced the plane to return to Portland, where he surrendered early today, the FBI said.

All 112 passengers and seven crew members left the aircraft unharmed, the FBI said. The man was identified as James Albee, 26, of Portland.



A Ski School For Squirrels

Twiggy may not take to water naturally, but Charles Berry, hooking up his pet gray squirrel to tiny skis, says it took only a month of training — and coaxing with peanut butter. Berry built the Styrofoam skis and sent Twiggy gliding along a lake in Sanford, Fla., behind a remote-controlled miniature power boat at 12 mph.

Seeking to End Discrimination

U.S. Widens Probe of Laws on Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (IHT)

— President Carter has signed legislation that expands the scope of a congressionally mandated report on federal laws that discriminate against U.S. citizens abroad and extends the deadline for its presentation to Jan. 20, 1980.

Language added to this year's Foreign Relations Authorization Act by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., directs the administration to consider not only how U.S. statutes and regulations treat Americans abroad differently from Americans at home but also how these laws and regulations may cause "competitive disadvantage for Americans abroad relative to the treatment of other nationalities."

This goes considerably beyond a rider to last year's State Department authorization, also introduced by Sen. McGovern, which required the administration to submit a report "not later than Jan. 20, 1979," only on how these laws discriminate against U.S. citizens abroad vis-a-vis those at home. Due to the complexity of the issue and the need for comments by a wide variety of federal departments and agencies, that report was never submitted to Congress.

Focus Changed

The new language also changes the focus of the report from an emphasis on need for "fair and equitable treatment" for U.S. citizens overseas by the federal government, as stated in the original legislation, to a need to create competitive disadvantage for American citizens living abroad or working in international markets.

Andrew Sundberg, a director of American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based organization, said his group was "very pleased" at the continuing support from Sen. McGovern and from other members of Congress "on this issue."

ACA has presented the administration a list of 50 ways in which U.S. laws and regulations discriminate against Americans abroad.

Mr. Sundberg called on U.S. citizens overseas to take advantage of the new law to present examples of such inequities. He said that these could be sent to the ACA at 157

Route du Grand-Lancy, 1213 ONEX, Geneva.

In addition, James Barie of the Office of Management and Budget, who is coordinating the administration efforts to produce tips wishing to make their views known on this issue could send them directly to

Housing Construction In China Called Chaotic

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — The new 10-story, buff-colored apartment buildings stretch one after the other for almost two miles along one of Peking's main thoroughfares. To all appearances, they are an answer to one of the city's worst problems, a severe shortage of housing.

But the apartment houses, many apparently finished more than a year ago, are largely empty because they lack water pipes with adequate pressure, gas mains for the stoves and a workable heating system.

"They are beautiful buildings," a taxi driver said as he cruised past. He spat out the window in contempt. "But whoever built them should be shot."

The project, a colossal white elephant, is a symbol of the troubles that China's leaders now concede they are having with the construction industry. Like many state-run industries, construction seems to be caught between being overly centralized and not being controlled at all. There are constant shortages and bottlenecks and a lack of personal accountability for what is built. At the same time, many private clandestine groups build houses and other structures and the government seems unable to interfere.

End to 'Anarchy' Urged

Termining the situation "sluggish, disorganized, chaotic and wasteful," a long article in the People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, demanded that what it described as "anarchy in construction in Peking" be corrected.

Each year since 1970, the article said, government construction companies have put up buildings with more than 350,000 square yards of floor space in Peking in violation of regulations. Among other effects, this has wiped out nearly 1,000 acres of park in the capital, which is badly short of it.

Another article in the People's Daily said the time needed to complete a project was double what it was in the 1950s and that the average cost of construction had doubled since the first five-year plan in the 1950s even though the Communists have contended for years that they have eliminated inflation. The article traced the spiraling costs to the tendency to start too many projects at once, spreading materials and the labor force so thin that no building gets finished on time.

Evidence of the shortage of building materials is visible across China. To prevent pilferage, construction sites are illuminated at night while many residences and public buildings have inadequate lighting or none.

In the case of the Peking apartment buildings, one of the few residents attributed the troubles to a lack of coordination between the agencies involved. "Whoever arrived at the job first just set to work, so one group began to build the apartments before the water pipes had been laid," he said. "No one cared about the result."

Pumped by Hand

The resident has a sixth-floor apartment to which he must pump water by hand. The buildings were designed to be heated by hot water from the Peking No. 2 thermal power station, but the plant is so far away that by the time the water

reaches his apartment it is only 41 degrees Fahrenheit.

A solution to the construction problem has been adopted by the city of Fuzhou, on the coast opposite Taiwan. The People's Daily reported that the authorities there lifted a ban on the private construction of houses, letting people count the cost against the rent they owed to the state. Housing is so tight that the allotment is 3.9 square yards of floor area per person, but more than a third of the 110,000 households do not have even that much.

At the present rate of state construction, the newspaper said, it would take 10 years just to house these people at the minimum rate of 3.9 square yards.

In Canton, according to knowledgeable Chinese families and some government offices have long resorted to calling in unofficial construction companies. They often come from rural counties or communes but hire as laborers persons living illegally in the city. They share their profits among the laborers, skilled craftsmen and the agent who arranges the job. Few questions are asked as long as they do their work.

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China Scores

Corruption

(Continued from Page 1)

even though her supposed abuse of power was aired at the recent National People's Congress in Peking. Cheng Ming, a pro-Peking Chinese-language magazine in Hong Kong, reports in its current issue that Miss Chen was accused of arrogance because of her conduct on a state trip to Romania earlier this year. Several Chinese sportsmen who were visiting Romania at the same time fell ill and asked to be evacuated back to Peking aboard Miss Chen's official plane. The Chinese Embassy in Romania agreed to the request, but the athletes' stretchers were put on the plane. Miss Chen ordered them off and flew home alone.

When delegates to the People's Congress were told of the incident, the magazine said, "there was a great deal of displeasure and resentment at this flaunting of special privileges."

The People's Daily indicated that the punishments to be meted out by the disciplinary commission would vary in severity. Some wrongdoers will be given a second chance, the paper said, but "those who refuse to mend their ways... should be dismissed from the party without further ado."

Los Angeles Times

Japan to Lend to China
TOKYO, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — Japan is ready to provide loans to China for industrial modernization, Japanese foreign ministry sources said today. They said the government is studying a Chinese request for government loans, which they refused to detail. Trade sources have said China is seeking loans of between 1 and 1.1 trillion yen (\$4 to 5 billion).

him at the OMB, Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Mr. Barie has noted that few Americans abroad have pressed their views on the issue. Other administration sources cited this lack of response as a sign that there really is not much interest in the subject.

The report is to be transmitted to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "not later than Jan. 20, 1980."

The Foreign Relations Authorization Act also includes a provision blocking the State Department from eliminating U.S. consuls in Salzburg, Bremen, West many; Nice; Turin; Cologne; Bonn; Adana, Turkey; Tangier; Morocco; Mandalay, Burma; Athens, Greece; and Santiago, Chile. The State Department had planned to close these posts as an economy move.

TV Union Strife Widens in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — Labor dispute blocking out British commercial television for the 11th day, worsened yesterday when companies said all members of three unions involved were suspended without pay.

Employees struck Aug. 10 pay increases of 25 percent. The companies offered 16.5 percent worth £1,320 pounds (\$2,917) the average yearly wage in the industry of £8,000 pounds (\$17,680).

The companies say they are living a total of about £1 million (\$2.21 million) a day in advertising income and are being "bled death" by soaring pay demands. Alan Sapper, a union representative, said that while employees' well paid, company profits have rocketed by 185 percent in the years "and we want more of it."

Nimeiri Warns On Refugees

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 23 (AP) — President Gaafar Nimeiri said yesterday that refugees in neighboring countries have become a "security threat" and that plans either to repatriate them or remove them to camps.

Over half a million Eritrean, Ethiopian, Chadian, Ugandan and Zairean refugees are in Sudan, particularly in the capital, Khartoum, the list with 300,000.

Gen. Nimeiri, quoted by the Sudanese news agency, said the refugees are creating a crisis in ports, housing and food and petroleum supplies.

Belfast Gunmen Hit Ambulance

BELFAST, Aug. 23 (UPI) — A British soldier was slightly injured when a gunman fired a burst of shots at a military patrol on a motorway outside Belfast today.

There was no patient in the ambulance, which had Red Cross insignia painted on the side of the roof, an army spokesman said. At least three bullets ripped into the vehicle, which was carrying a half a million. A police spokesman said 19 gunmen held a family hostage in a house overlooking the motorway. The family was taken to a Dublin, about 5 miles west of Belfast's city center. The gunmen fired a machine gun on the road and fired at the ambulance, killing the first military vehicle appear.

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Downstream in the Mideast

Is there an American Middle East policy, and if so, who is shaping it? Not since the gaudier years of Franklin Roosevelt has so much confusion over authority been so visible in Washington.

In the wake of the Andrew Young affair, another American envoy, Robert Strauss, is saying that he too should have more leeway as a negotiator. Strauss complains that his hands have been used by Secretary of State Vance and national security adviser Brzezinski. Then, when President Carter was asked, during his riverboat jaunt down the Mississippi, who was in charge, he responded: "Mendeleev." The confusion is Rooseveltian; the orchestration is not.

In truth, the differences paraded so far do not concern substance so much as tactics and personality. All the principals, including Andrew Young, are committed to the same policy — a Middle East settlement that is grounded on a regional recognition of Israel's secure right to exist. Thus the present disarray is sad and pointless, coming as it does just after Young's resignation and a bitter UN debate. It is a time when the American voice ought to be especially clear and cogent.

The pity is the greater because the bickering has been about details. Strauss is affronted because at the last minute he was handed negotiating instructions that he regarded as too rigid, impelling him to dismiss as "not good" his own recent trip to Jerusalem and Cairo. The president's special Middle East envoy may have a point, although his creden-

tials are stronger as a politician than as a diplomat. But was it necessary to take the world into his confidence? If nothing else, the headlines about Young ought to have deterred the special envoy from spurring yet another guessing game about American policy.

If there is any short-term benefit from the midsummer distemper it is that the United States has dropped a tricky plan for using a Security Council resolution to attempt an overture to the Palestinians. Premier Begin took exception to this means of bringing the Palestinians into the peace process. Even President Sadat called it "stupid."

Now, at Strauss's urgings, the United States has sought, unsuccessfully, to postpone a vote on a pro-Palestinian resolution. If a vote is called, the United States will use its veto. What had been expected to be a dramatic confrontation may end up more like an anticlimax to the more engrossing debate over who is minding the store in Washington.

No presidential holiday lasts forever, and the downstream realities will face Mr. Carter when he turns again to the Middle East. Foremost among them is the need to clarify American intentions now that his ambassadors, advisers and diplomats have had their say, both on and off the record. Just how far does the United States intend to go in its soundings with the Palestine Liberation Organization? Has there been a tilt in American policy? Mr. Carter's officials, and his public, will be curious to know.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Geopolitics of Gasoline

Iran's government has now executed more than 30 Kurds since Sunday, following a rebellion last week in a border town. They were charged with waging war against God and his representatives — always a dangerous endeavor, but never more than when God's self-appointed representatives are the people running the firing squads. The street fighting in Tehran has died down, but the government's campaign continues against the independent newspapers. In the southwest, among the oil fields, Arab nationalism and separatism are quiet for the moment but very much alive.

The Iranian elections earlier this month only demonstrated that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his followers have no intention of allowing any political standing to anyone who does not entirely agree with them on all subjects. The large numbers of people excluded from politics are, as you might expect, finding other ways of making themselves heard. The Khomeini government is responding increasingly by resorting to armed force and suppression.

The Soviet Union can hardly avoid taking a hand in the disorder generated along its border by a misled revolution. What about Iran's other neighbors? One of the curiosities of the Gulf is that most of the countries there have little effective means of military defense. The United States had hoped, until a year ago, that the shah would keep the peace.

The future of Saudi Arabia is a matter of such exquisite sensitivity that American officials very rarely mention that subject in public. There is a deep fear in the government that any speculation can easily become self-fulfilling. The Saudi government is manifestly losing some of its confidence in the ability of the United States to help it if it should be threatened by spreading turmoil in the region. But what, in fact, could the United States do? At the moment, neither the Carter administration nor anyone else seems to have any very plausible answer.

Meanwhile, in the United States, the gasoline shortage has faded. Driving habits seem to be returning to normal. Traffic to the seashore in the first weekend of August was significantly higher than a year earlier, and the parking lots around Washington are all full again. Why has it happened? Iran is exporting oil — although in recent weeks, for reasons not clear, the exports have been slipping downward. The Saudis raised their production in July, a big help — although they promised this increase only for three months and no one can say what they will do in October. The next time you pull into a filling station, you might consider for a moment where that gasoline is coming from, and the extraordinarily fragile chain of contingencies that keeps it flowing.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Malaise and the Savings Rate

True, Americans save less of their money than they did at the beginning of this decade. To a good many social commentators — President Carter, for one — that reduction constitutes positive evidence of the erosion of American optimism, discipline and confidence. You may recall that a month ago, in his famous diagnosis of the alleged national malaise, Mr. Carter lamented that "the willingness of Americans to save for the future has fallen below that of all other people in the Western world."

The savings rate is a genuinely important subject, for savings provide money that is invested. Investment in turn is necessary to raise productivity and the standard of living. But it is always perilous to mangle economic statistics and psychological diagnoses.

You don't have to rummage around in the national psyche to account for the lower savings rate. There's a much simpler explanation. A good many people have perceived that it doesn't pay to put money into a savings account at 5 percent interest, when the inflation rate is over 13 percent. That means a real loss of 8 percent a year. At that price, it's astonishing that the savings rate isn't even lower. Americans are rapidly catching on to the peculiar arithmetic of inflation.

That's the interesting and sinister thing about the pattern of savings. Over the years, there have been deep changes in American society affecting people's attitudes toward saving. Since families have more money than they did a generation ago, they might reasonably be expected to save a higher proportion of it. But the strongest reasons for saving, traditionally, were to provide for illness and old age. With health insurance and Social Security, those anxieties have been mitigated. There are strong indications that the improvements in Social Security benefits, in particular, have induced people to save significantly less than they otherwise would have done. But those slow and deep changes can hardly have much to do with the sharp drop in savings since 1975.

A number of bright ideas for new tax breaks to encourage savings are now circulating in Congress. None seems very promising. The basic reason for the poor savings record currently is high inflation, and the only real cure is to bring the inflation rate down. As long as it goes rocking along at 13 percent a year, there is not likely to be much improvement in savings, or productivity, or American standards of living.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 24, 1904

NEW YORK — "The World" this morning prints a two-page open letter from Mr. Joseph Pulitzer addressed "To Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Candidate for President of the United States." The letter exhausts the alphabet with 26 quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's speeches denouncing the weaklings who bubble of peace, scolding mock humanitarianism, advocating the holding of the Philippines, boasting that our destiny has reached Asia, favoring a large army, and elucidating the doctrine of the "big stick." Mr. Pulitzer says that the fighting spirit is the only real consistency Mr. Roosevelt has, and says he is either a demagogue or a megalomaniac.

Fifty Years Ago

August 24, 1929

PARIS — America is rapidly colonizing France, in the opinion of author M. Andre Lamande. Social life, food, theater, language, art and literature, and — most important of all — industry, are rapidly being Americanized. Even Charlie Chaplin and the cocktail are dangerous weapons in the hands of the invaders. Soon there will be no more France, only a sort of 49th state across the Atlantic. The only course left, says M. Lamande, is "to get together with the other countries of Europe, wipe out our national tariffs, reconcile our political differences, and become one great country economically."



Communist Rule: All in the Family

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — According to Bukharin, there have been three stages in the evolution of humanity: matriarchy, patriarchy and secretariat.

Bukharin, one of the most brilliant of the Bolshevik revolutionaries, tried to warn his companions of the danger of letting Stalin become secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party.

Now the "evolution of humanity" has gone beyond the "secretariat" stage identified by Bukharin, to a phase which combines the three preceding stages.

Exemplary Case

Romania is exemplary in this matter. There has always been a tradition of corruption at the highest levels of government in the Balkans, but never has it reached the degree of perfection attained by the Ceausescu clan.

Thus, no one can reach any responsible level in government if he does not belong to the clan. Nicolae Ceausescu, 61, became master of Romania in 1965, but it was very early in life that he decided that politics was his vocation and would be his profession. And he quickly understood the secret of success and longevity in this line of work.

When the one-time shoemaker became secretary-general of the Communist Party, he made himself president of the republic, supreme commander of the armed forces, president of the Council of State and many other things.

The career of his wife, Elena, 62, has been even more extraordinary. A chemical engineer with an undistinguished record as a revolutionary, Mrs. Ceausescu took two significant political steps between 1973 and 1979 by becoming a member of the Executive Political Committee and of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee. Already considered the regime's No. 2 leader, on July 7 she was named President of the National Council on Science and Technology, thus becoming an official member of the government. And that's not all.

In addition to Nicolae and Elena, at least 14 members of their family have been given positions of responsibility in the party or the government. Ceausescu has five brothers: the who is a major general; Ion, who is deputy minister of Agriculture; Marin, head of the Romanian economic delegation in Vienna; Nicolas (whose name is similar to that of the president), consul general in Kiev and Florence; and a head of department and columnist for the party newspaper *Scinteia*.

2 Sisters

Ceausescu also has two sisters: Maria, the wife of former premier Manea Manescu, who resigned for reasons of health; and Regina, the wife of Ion Verdetz, who is the current premier of Romania.

The president has not forgotten that he also has nephews: Cornel Butrica and Ion Ionita, who are both deputy premiers, the first responsible for matters of trade and the second for the army. Ceausescu has a brother, Gheorghe Petrescu, who is deputy premier in charge of domestic trade; is the father-in-law of Valentin Ceausescu, the president's son.

Romania is, thus, a family affair which has amalgamated the three basic elements of Bukharin, matriarchy, patriarchy and secretariat. But it is not an isolated case in the Socialist world. Bulgaria also enjoys a high degree of family management.

Todor Zhivkov, who has been president for more than 30 years, has been a widower since 1971 and it is his daughter, Ludmilla, who acts as first lady in Sofia and abroad. But she is more than a merely gracious hostess.

A graduate of the University of Sofia who also studied at Oxford, Ludmilla Zhivkov is director of the Institute of Art and Culture. This is the equivalent of minister of culture. And to reinforce her position, she was just elected to the Politburo of the Communist Party. She is thus now able to exercise total control over the activities of Bulgarian artists and writers. Furthermore, her husband is director of Bulgarian television.

The limited and questionable development of literary and artistic creation in Bulgaria is a clear indi-

cation of Ludmilla's goal: To place her country's culture at the service of the regime headed by her father.

In East Germany, the wife of party leader Erik Honnecker is secretary of the party and minister of education; in Albania, Nedzhe, the wife of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Communist party, is head of the propaganda sector of the Central Committee, while Fiqirete, the wife of Premier Mehmet Shehu, is director of the party school for cadres. Both these women are, naturally, members of the party ruling body.

The private lives of Soviet leaders are kept well hidden, and the total silence surrounding the illness of Mr. Brezhnev is proof of that. "A Communist leader may show himself publicly in perfect health," the saying goes in Moscow, "or dead, but never in between." Mr. Brezhnev seems to be violating this rule by constantly showing himself "in between." But that is not the only regulation he has been treating lightly.

Broken Rule

He has recently broken another rule, that of another jealously guarded secret, one dealing with the right to privileges. Mr. Brezhnev decorated his own son, Yuri Leonidovich Brezhnev.

If that is to be believed, Yuri may well have deserved this high decoration for "services rendered to the construction and in the beginning of operation of the Orenburg natural gas complex," one of the major investments for future energy made by the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc. Yet, the crowd around Brezhnev is full of rumors that the rapid rise of Yuri Leonidovich fits too closely with

the formula "patriarchy-secretariat."

Yuri Brezhnev, 45, is a metallurgical engineer who has never worked in industry. He received a degree from the Academy of Foreign Trade, became a trade expert at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm and in 1970 was named head of a foreign trade organization in Moscow. In 1976, Yuri was made deputy minister of foreign trade, yet his appointment was never published in the official record, and this violation of established regulations. His accession to the post of first deputy minister of foreign trade also would have remained unpublished had it not been for an article which he signed in the *Pravda* March 22.

In Moscow, the rapid ascension of Yuri Leonidovich would have been considered just a banal affair were it not for the publicity surrounding his decoration. Most of the children of Soviet leaders are from the day of their birth — and because of their birth — destined to careers that will involve trips abroad and contacts with the West.

Thus, for example, Ludmilla, the daughter of Premier Alexei Kosygin; Anatoli, the son of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko; Igor, the son of Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB; and Igor, son of Minister of the Interior Nicolai Shcheklov are all cadres in various institutes dealing with foreign countries — North America, Latin America, Africa. All, understandably, have spent some time in various Soviet embassies in the West.

In addition, Kosygin's son-in-law, that is the husband of Ludmilla, Djermen Gvichiani, the son of a former KGB general who has himself worked in intelligence, is vice

president of the State Committee for Science and Technology. This position obliges him to make frequent visits to the capitalist countries.

The "matriarchy-patriarchy-secretariat" triangle has advantages that are hard to give up. For those who are inside, it is the vehicle to the "nomenklatura," that is one of those professional categories which depend on a decision of the party Central Committee. And this means becoming one of the party elite, with all its advantages: special stores with ample supplies of otherwise impossible-to-find products, luxurious homes, apartments, special clinics, trips to the West and eased access to higher education.

The Red Dynasties are expanding in Eastern Europe and increasing their privileges. The loyalty of the "heirs" is generally above suspicion for their ideological attachment is augmented by their personal interest. It is, therefore, perfectly normal for those who reach the waiting list to do everything to stay there. And the slightest error can lead to exclusion from their exalted position.

Those who feel that they have all the protection they need to allow them to act as they will or even to disobey are often reminded of the case of Nadejda Krupskaya, Lenin's widow.

After Lenin died, she dared to stand up against the way Stalin was mistreating old Bolsheviks. Informed of her recriminations, Stalin was reported to have said: "Tell Comrade Krupskaya to keep her mouth shut or the party may soon feel obliged to elect another widow for Lenin."

1979, International Herald Tribune

Revival of Ramadan Fervor

By Andrew Borowiec

NICOSIA — This is the time of the year when the holy month of Ramadan — that anomaly of the modern age — holds much of the Arab world in a tight grip.

It is a month of fasting by day and feasting by night, a system described by many Arab doctors as debilitating, to say the least. As a result, industrial production is crippled and economic life is largely disorganized.

Although the Arabs constitute only a small percentage of the 750 million Moslems, the observance of Ramadan is particularly identified with the Arab world. And this year, fueled by the flames of what has become known as "Islamic revival," most Arab countries are paying more than routine attention to the fast which ends this week.

One of the five "pillars of faith," Ramadan forbids the faithful to eat, drink, smoke or engage in sexual intercourse during daylight. Then at night all is permitted again "until you can tell a white thread from a black one in the light of the coming dawn."

Punishments

Observance of Ramadan varies from country to country and in many constitutes official policy, with working hours adjusted (downward). Some staunchly Moslem countries such as Saudi Arabia inflict punishment on violators. More progressive ones, particularly Lebanon where Christians and Moslems work side by side, leave it up to the individual. Turkey, secularized half a century ago

by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, has no official policy toward Ramadan.

The period can be extremely painful to loyal followers of Islam. There have been cases of patients in hospitals refusing to take medicine, in sizing temperatures in the Gulf oilfields, many Arab workers will not quench their thirst until nightfall. (Drinking water is allowed in temperatures exceeding 113 Fahrenheit or 45 Celsius.)

Ramadan can also be nerve-racking to Westerners choosing that unfortunate period to do business in the Middle East. The vision of empty corridors in various ministries haunts many uninitiated salesmen of Western expertise. Important contracts are delayed, significant action is rarely initiated. A spectacular exception was the 1973 War of Ramadan when Egyptian troops plunged across the Suez Canal to avenge their previous defeats.

Although a decade ago there were signs that observance of Ramadan had ebbed, Iran's "Islamic Revolution" appears to have given new impetus to Moslem tradition. The lesson was not lost on most Arab rulers who realized that Islamic revival represented a popular reaction — albeit skillfully exploited — to the impact of Western civilization.

Cool Palaces

The effects of Islamic fervor are being analyzed in the cool palaces of Arab rulers, filled with marvels of Western gadgetry. Shuttled in air-conditioned limousines and visiting each other in executive jets, Arab statesmen know, exactly the price of progress, purchased by their petro-money. They also know that to resist religious fervor could be tantamount to courting disaster. Cautiously eyeing the turmoil of "revolutionary" Iran, even progressive Arab rulers pay more than lip service to the five pillars of the faith. Alcohol may be consumed in deep privacy but officially most Arab statesmen try to outdo one another in proclaiming their devotion to Islam.

What they hope to achieve is to channel Islamic revival in such a way that it does not become a destabilizing force. At the same time they would like to see some form of unity of Moslem countries — an increasingly difficult task.

There are at least half a dozen frequently parallel rifts dividing Moslem countries. There are divergencies between the followers of

Islam in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. There are quarrels between the affluent "oil Arabs" and their less fortunate cousins. And there is that much publicized feud between the Shaites and Sunnis, officially divided on the question of Mohammed's burial place, but also involving a host of social, economic and political differences.

Some of these tensions were aired at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Morocco's colorful city of Fez in May. Conference participants passed no less than 75 resolutions and did their best to gloss over the various rivalries and jealousies.

The fact that six black African countries voted against the conference's "suspension" of Egypt's membership was seen as a disturbing sign. It is mainly in Africa that Islam has been making inroads in the past two decades.

And the African Islamic countries complain that the Arabs try to focus all attention on their own problems and that much of the Arab money remains in the Middle East. To wit, of the 17 countries which so far received financial aid from the so-called Islamic Development Bank and Islamic Solidarity Fund, nine were Arab.

The big problem of the Fez conference was the degree to which Islamic revival "at grassroots level" represented a threat to what is known as "institutionalized Islam." And here the leaders of Islamic countries can do little but hope that religious fervor will not destroy their economic achievements.

1979, International Herald Tribune

Mystique Spooks Politics

By Conor Cruise O'Brien

LONDON — This has been a year in which ghosts were minded of the power of forces to alter the material of world affairs.

The Communist world, that enduring, in Poland, the incense of the spiritual leader of a creed is hostile to the official ideology of Marxism-Leninism. The Communist possessed instantaneously, surely ample to keep Paul II out, but they lack moral authority to keep him a land whose people love their rulers stand for. Still, a mous question received an answer. The Pope still has divisions, but all the divisions the Soviet Army could not him out of Poland.

The specter haunting Europe, 131 years after the Communist Manifesto, is the specter of Catholicism. (The point was even more dramatically made when a regime possessed of mous wealth and of imposing power collapsed under the blast of a desert wind from the island.)

The thought of the capitalist spiritual power to alter material conditions in the world should sobering rather than reassuring. "In the vague language of a 'spiritual' tends to be an equivalent to 'good' — 'moral' equivalent to 'bad.' These are reliable equations. Spiritual is that are experienced in a way and at an intensity that can material relations have a way of coming ambiguous in the past. Both the Crusades and the Reformation were spiritual manifestations that left behind them a vast trail of human suffering and a similar record of human cruelty, greed and pain.

The wind of the spirit blows where it listeth, and it blows some mighty strange things with it. The spiritual-material mutations of modern times, stripping an overtly supernatural robe have become even more subtle and more destructive. This spiritual concept — the sacrifice of the individual and god thirst after righteousness have animated revolutionary theories that have changed the face of the world. In the name of anti-spiritual, materialistic philosophy. But they have not changed nor either in the way those theories thought they were than it, or in the way their phobias perceived.

"Everything begins as mysticism," said the French Catholic Charles Peguy, "and finishes as politics." So it is with the powers. A great power, derived from an 18th-century mystic, Freedom confronts a great power deriving from a 19th-century mystic of justice. In their collision, there appears much more politics than of either of the mystiques.

Yet, the mystiques are around in their live, virulent, treated forms: national, social, religious revolutionary forces which people are willing to die still more willing to kill others. These mystiques both plague tempt the superpowers, but equally, nor symmetrically, for moment, it seems to be man United States that is being pined and the Soviet Union that is being tempted.

It may seem so. The first day mystique, inspires in the rulers is revealed in the change they most persecute writers, peoples of the Book. The day of Soviet power is terrified of mouse of the word.

Advantage

Yet in the day-to-day conflict international affairs, the balance the older — seemingly almost silized — mystiques leaves the Union with the advantage. In terms of the conduct of national affairs, Justice is a convenient concept. You can have it at home, and for anyone who contradicts you, you can call for Justice in carefully selected places. But Freedom, in terms of conduct of international affairs, servitude. Claim to have Justice home? Your press will shout you do not. Claim to have Justice abroad? Your press will show that you are a scoundrel.

The Soviet Union stands the world in a white garment, one design. The United States stands before the world in a century pillory of its own the First Amendment.

Dr. O'Brien, who is the chief of the Observer of the New York Times.

مسكن من الاصل

Soviet Scale Program

Moscow Held Speeding Up
Research on Arms Lasers

By Walter Pincus

SHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has chosen energy lasers as the next arena in the East-West arms race, according to Pentagon and intelligence sources.

A recent study by the Rand Corp. for the Air Force said that the Soviet Union was giving top priority to research on energy lasers. The Rand study, which was given to the Soviet government, said that the Soviet Union was giving top priority to research on energy lasers. The Rand study, which was given to the Soviet government, said that the Soviet Union was giving top priority to research on energy lasers.

The Air Force is transforming a KC-135 jet tanker-transport into a flying laser laboratory, equipped with laser test devices that will be fired at ground and air targets at the White Sands range. The Navy and Army will also use the range.

The Soviet laser programs are going into what are called rudimentary "test bed" programs, according to a Pentagon source. This means that they also are putting laser devices on aircraft, ships and vehicles to see if they can be operated "outside laboratory environments."

Unlike the earlier major nuclear weapons development programs, the Soviet laser research activities do not appear to be "unified," sources said. The leading Soviet nuclear laboratory, the Kurchatov Institute in Moscow, does research on both military and civilian atomic projects. It is also at work on laser problems, sources said. In addition, the research institutes attached to the various Soviet military services and the Soviet Academy of Sciences all reportedly have laser projects going.

The Rand study reported that, although there has been large-scale political support for the laser research, it has produced "little observable success beyond the realm of science." In short, it has not come up with a feasible laser weapon.

Practical problems of transferring laboratory laser technology to battlefield conditions are "insurmountable," according to prominent scientists. "None of the countries has a hard time solving these problems," Perry told a congressional committee this year that, although the United States has had some experimental successes with test laser weapons, "we are still deciding whether we want to introduce high-energy lasers as weapon systems."

The commitment of money to research on energy lasers, Mr. Perry added, "will have high-energy laser technology built and introduced into the military or not it is the best way to do it."

Mr. Perry said, "The technological discovery of how to create a high-energy laser beam in place in 1966. Since that time, the United States has been attempting to create a laser beam generator that could be applied to military weapons. In 1973, the Air Force knocked down a drone (pilotless) aircraft with a laser. Three years later, the Air Force demonstrated a laser that hit both a drone aircraft and one helicopter. Last year, a laser experiment was successful in intercepting a small missile. The laser research program, however, is being coordinated by the Secretary of Defense, who is running the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, working on lasers to destroy satellites."

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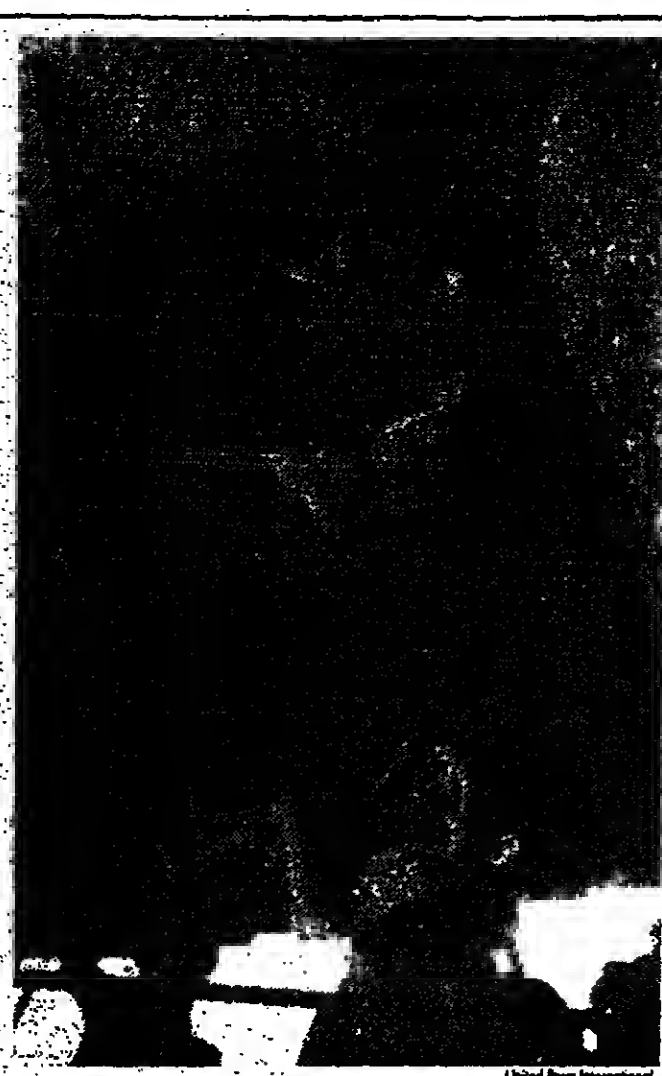
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VESUVIUS ANNIVERSARY — Excavation of a family in the ancient Roman city of Pompeii killed while they slept is being shown for the first time to commemorate the 1,900th anniversary today of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Pompeii was covered with 6 to 7 meters of volcanic debris; Herculaneum was covered by up to 20 meters.

Workers' Complaints Increase

Russia Seen Lagging in Industrial Safety

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — The recent rate of industrial accidents in the Soviet Union was unusual. The Kremlin does not normally publicize industrial accidents. This time, however, the mishap was apparently so severe that the authorities "thought the news would leak out anyway."

A methane gas explosion in a coal mine near Voronezh, 300 miles south of here, killed an undisclosed number of workers. Tass said the government had set up a commission to investigate.

The Soviet Union claims to be founded on workers' interests. According to government propaganda, no nation goes as far to protect the health and safety of its citizens on the job. Because statistics on its industrial safety record are secret, there is no way to assess the objectivity of such statements.

However, there are increasing indications that Soviet performance falls short of Soviet propaganda. One of the primary complaints of a dissident workers' committee that emerged here last year was that official organizations ignored the committee's protests about unsafe working conditions. Western visitors who have toured Soviet factories and job sites agree almost unanimously that the most elementary safeguards are often ignored. Even the official press appears to be reporting more worker complaints about unsafe conditions.

Pressure to Produce
A contributing factor may be increasing pressure from top Soviet officials to raise output at a time when the economy is showing unmistakable signs of slowing down. With the pressure on to produce, industrial organizations are more likely to close their eyes to unsafe or unhealthy conditions.

The coal industry, for example, has been under fire in recent years for lagging behind planned output. A former first deputy coal minister, Nikolai Gromko, conceded last year in an article in the central trade union newspaper, *Trud*, that since 1977 there had been an increase in the number of accidents and cases of work-related disease in most of the key Soviet coal-mining regions. He blamed the increase on poor administration and work speedups to meet quotas.

Victor Klebanov, a coal miner and head of the Free Trade Union for the Defense of Workers' Rights, said that "unrealistically high" production targets mean miners are often forced to work 12 hours a day instead of the normal six. Accidents at the Bazhanova mine where he worked killed 12 to 15 persons a year and injured 600 to 700, he said. Mr. Klebanov has been fired and put in a psychiatric hospital.

A team of Western experts on mine safety visited the Donetsk coal-mining area of the Ukraine two years ago and learned that the Soviet standard for a mine to be evacuated when the level of methane gas reaches 2 percent. The U.S. standard is 1.5 percent; the gas is considered highly explosive at concentrations of 5 percent to 15 percent. A member of the team said that on a tour of a working mine, he found methane levels of up to 5.5 percent.

Old Equipment

Westerners said much of the safety equipment they saw in use is 15 to 20 years behind the Western norm. They said they were told by a Soviet mine safety official that "several dozen" mine fires occur annually in the Donetsk area.

Mines are not the only problem. Mr. Klebanov's committee included 200 members from various lines of work all over the country who also had complaints about working conditions. The group was quickly driven underground by a series of arrests. A scientist who has since emigrated said he worked for eight years at a research institute that had three pilot plants engaged in experimental production. In that period, he said, four workers were killed in industrial accidents. "This is at an institute with experimental production," he said, "not a dangerous industrial plant." The scientist was quoted as saying:

Visitors familiar with U.S. factories are often astonished. At a large bridge-building factory in the Siberian city of Ulan-Ude, for example, a visitor saw large holes in the concrete floor. Scrap metal littered the aisles. Except for some welders, none of the workers wore hard hats or safety glasses, even though they were handling heavy steel bridge sections.

Ice on Walls
Some foundry workers in Khar'kov complained recently that their plant has no ventilation and becomes extremely hot, whereas their changing rooms have no heat and ice forms on the walls in the winter. "There are still many enterprises in the metallurgical and chemical industries, in heat and power engineering, in the pulp and paper industry and others that have difficult and unhealthy working conditions," according to an official of the All-Union Labor Protection Research Institute.

More than half of the Soviet Union's non-ferrous metallurgy plants do not have reliable filters, fans or heating units, according to this official. Yet plants are using only 75 percent of the money allocated to them for improving working conditions and maintaining air quality.

An agriculture official in Soviet Georgia admitted recently that 16,000 women farm workers there are exposed to high levels of dust and fumes in their jobs, and 2,600 others to high temperatures.

Extraordinary Powers
On paper, Soviet trade unions have extraordinary powers to stop safety and health abuses. In every plant there is a labor protection commission that has the power to shut down the plant. In 1977 alone, according to an article in *Moscow News* last month, union inspectors closed down shops and factories on nearly 3,500 occasions.

The problem, according to critics, is that the commission is often a rubber stamp. In 1977 alone, according to an article in *Moscow News* last month, union inspectors closed down shops and factories on nearly 3,500 occasions.

Moscow Metro Train
Derails; Riders Hurt
MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP) — A subway train derailed between stations in southeast Moscow today, injuring several persons, officials said. No cause was given for the derailment.

Hospital authorities said four persons were hospitalized and an unspecified number treated for injuries at the scene of the accident. The Metro administration said the affected area of track was closed after the incident. The subway network carries an estimated 6 million passengers a day.

Australia Sets Curbs
On Foreign Students
SYDNEY, Aug. 23 (AP) — Australia, in an effort to stop "backdoor immigration," has ended free university tuition for foreign students and will force students to leave the country at the end of their studies, Immigration Minister Michael MacKellar said yesterday.

Under the measure, which took effect yesterday, foreign students who have graduated will not be able to return for two years. Making foreign students pay tuition will earn the government an estimated Aus\$6 million a year, he said.

Rhodesia Vote Fails to Trim White Lifestyle

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY (NYT) — A motorist who signed "Fuel Saver," evidently a white, wrote a letter to a Salisbury newspaper the other day suggesting a novel means of easing the country's acute gasoline shortage: hiring blacks at 5 cents a time to push cars in filling-station lines to the pumps.

For white settlers, little things mean a lot. When a middle-level business executive relaxing in the bar of the Royal Salisbury Golf Club says, "I have nowhere else to go," he can be understood to mean that none of the countries to which he readily could emigrate offer quite the same promise of pleasant living as a country where blacks, earning a pittance, relieve whites of many of the irksome chores of everyday life.

Perhaps significantly, none of the luxuries have disappeared in the three months since the white minority voted nominal control of the government to blacks. After years of warnings from Ian Smith, the former prime minister, about the decline in "standards" that would accompany any concessions to black political pressures, whites have contrived a hybrid political system: a black-led coalition with a strong residual role for whites that has left the settlers' lives largely undisturbed.

A move that could have had a jarring effect on many whites, a minimum hourly wage, has been deferred by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's government at the urging of experts, mostly whites, who argued that the country's shaky economy could not afford it. As a result, it remains commonplace for whites to employ blacks as farm laborers, maids and gardeners and in dozens of odd jobs for an effective wage of about 20 cents an hour.

Eagerly Sought

Pitiable as the wages are, the work is eagerly sought, with two or three blacks trying for every job. Yet the failure to improve wages and employment is costing Bishop Muzorewa heavily among the urban blacks who have been his strongest supporters. Many who voted for the U.S.-educated Methodist in the April elections are now adopting the view of his guerrilla foes — that he heads a government beholden to whites.

"It is a rubbish government," said Stephen Nguru, a 27-year-old black who has been supporting a wife and child on the scant earnings of a cadet since losing a job for two years. "There is no chance for us here. We do not want revolution. We do not want to chase the whites out of here. But we must have more jobs, better money, some better life, or Bishop Muzorewa has been told."

For 18 holes under a hot sun, Mr. Nguru's official fee was \$3. After deducting 60 cents for the round-trip bus fare from his home in a black township outside Salisbury, he reckoned that he would have enough to support his family for two or three days, about as often he gets a round at the golf club, where 20 or 30 caddies are waiting at any one time.

Bishop Muzorewa has been told...

ing the country appealing for patience. But the problems besetting the bishop, the war with the Patriotic Front guerrillas that is costing \$1.6 million a day and the refusal of Western countries to lift economic sanctions imposed

against Mr. Smith's regime until the white role in the Salisbury government is reduced, are not likely to be accepted for long by a people who have been building their expectations on black rule for nearly 20 years.

South Africa Bans Lawyer
Who Fought Race Policies

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23 (UPI) — A prominent attorney who worked with self-exiled political rival lawyer Shun Chetty was placed under a five-year ban here Tuesday night.

The banning of Priscilla Jana, 35, came a few weeks after Alwyn Schlebusch, the justice and interior minister, told opposition politician Helen Suzman that he was reviewing banning orders now in force. As of October last year, there were 146 banned persons in South Africa, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations. Mr. Schlebusch recently took over the justice ministry from ousted hard-liner Jimmy Kruger.

Queries today as to reason for Ms. Jana's banning and whether the minister is pursuing his review of other banning orders went unanswered. This is Mr. Schlebusch's first new banning order. On July 31 he reimposed a ban for two years on Nontsikelelo Simu, 60, wife of the black nationalist leader Walter Sisulu now serving a life sentence in prison. Mr. Sisulu has been banned for the past 15 years.

Mrs. Suzman today expressed disappointment at the news of Ms. Jana's banning, saying, "I was rather hoping the minister would be unbanning people instead of imposing more banning."

Signs of Reason

Both Mr. Schlebusch's proposed banning review and a statement he made Aug. 17 that a judicial commission of inquiry would soon be appointed to look into the country's tough security legislation were being taken here by many observers as signs of a more reasonable and moderate approach to the treatment of political dissidents by the administration of Pieter Botha.

Because of her banning order, Ms. Jana cannot be quoted but a close family friend, Josef Veriava, said he believes there is no connection between her banning and the precipitate flight Aug. 8 of Mr.

She is, however, a vocal opponent of apartheid and has represented many blacks in security trials. Sources close to the family say the banning was therefore not entirely unexpected since she had drawn considerable attention from the security police for these reasons.

Ms. Jana handles legal affairs for Winnie Mandela, the banned wife of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela. Recently, Ms. Jana was the attorney in the controversial trial of Solomon Mahlangu, who was hanged last April for his part in the 1977 slaying of three whites. Mahlangu was regarded as a "freedom fighter" by blacks but as a "terrorist" by whites.

Company of One

Ms. Jana's banning order is similar to those imposed on most people, jettisoning them into a kind of social oblivion as one of the "twilight people," as the black newspaper, *The Johannesburg Post*, has named them. She cannot be in the company of more than one person at a time except in the course of her work as an attorney. She cannot go outside the Indian township of Lenasia where she lives except to Johannesburg. This means she cannot have house guests, attend a party or take a vacation outside these two areas except by special permission.

Her order permits her to continue working as an attorney but the restrictions will now make that very difficult. In addition, as a banned person, she cannot communicate with other banned people which rules out many of her clients, like Mrs. Mandela, who are also banned.

The ban will be in effect for five years.

Paris Population Drops

PARIS, Aug. 23 (UPI) — The population of Paris within city limits declined by 2.2 percent last year to 2,152,000 residents, the government reported yesterday. The report said Paris lost 48,000 residents between 1977 and 1978 while gains as high as 3.7 percent were recorded in the far suburbs.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Fairchild Camera and Instrument
International Finance N.V.

5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1991

Redemption Date: September 28, 1979
Conversion Right Expires: September 24, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of the 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1991 (the "Debentures") of Fairchild Camera and Instrument International Finance N.V. (the "Company") that pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of December 1, 1976 (the "Indenture") among the Company, Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, Guarantor ("Guarantor") and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, the Company has elected to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures on September 28, 1979 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 104.5% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest from December 1, 1978 to the Redemption Date. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate \$1,083,08 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made on presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date at the offices of the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption. The redemption price will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after the Redemption Date.

Holders of Debentures have as an alternative to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on September 24, 1979 to convert such Debentures into the Guarantor's Common Stock.

The Debentures may be converted into Common Stock of the Guarantor at the rate of 21.98 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to affect this conversion, a Debenture holder should complete and sign the CONVERSION NOTICE on the Debenture or surrender to the Paying and Conversion Agents a similar signed notice together with the Debentures to be converted. A holder who surrenders Debentures for conversion will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares to which he is entitled. No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued upon conversion of any Debenture, but in lieu thereof the Company will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional share computed on the basis of a price of \$66 per share of the Guarantor's Common Stock. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for conversion at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be issuable or deliverable upon conversion shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so delivered. The conversion will be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the date on which the Paying and Conversion Agents receive such Conversion Notice and the Debentures surrendered for conversion. Upon conversion of the Debentures to payment or adjustment will be made for interest accrued thereon from December 1, 1978. Debentures delivered for conversion must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing on and after December 1, 1979.

On May 28, 1979 Schlumberger (California) Inc., an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of Schlumberger Limited, offered to purchase all of the shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock for \$66. As a result of this offer, Schlumberger (California) Inc. acquired more than 90% of the outstanding shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock. In connection with the offer but prior to the commencement thereof Schlumberger Limited and the Guarantor entered into an agreement providing for a merger between the Guarantor and Schlumberger (California) Inc. pursuant to which each share of the Guarantor's Common Stock not converted at the effective date thereof by Schlumberger (California) Inc. would be converted into a right to receive \$66 in cash. Schlumberger (California) Inc. has informed both the Company and Guarantor that it intends to proceed with the cash merger with the Guarantor on September 28, 1979 or as soon thereafter as is practicable. In such a cash merger each outstanding share of the Guarantor's Common Stock would be converted into the right to receive \$66 cash per share. At such a price, the holder of a \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon conversion shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$1,050.68. Based on the price to be paid in the pending cash merger, holders of Debentures upon conversion will receive Common Stock and cash in lieu of any fractional shares having a greater value than the cash which they would receive upon redemption.

Delivery of Debentures to the Paying and Conversion Agents after the close of business on September 24, 1979, regardless of the instructions and any notice, will result in the redemption of such Debentures at the redemption price of 104.5% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to September 28, 1979.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

As described above, based on the price to be paid in the pending cash merger, the value of the Guarantor's stock into which the Debentures are convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon surrendering the Debentures for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into the Guarantor's Common Stock expire at the close of business on September 24, 1979.

PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Corporate Trust Office
30 West Broadway
New York, New York 10015

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
33 Lombard Street
London EC3P 8BH, England

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise
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Case Postale 1108
Luxembourg

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Callenberg 7-8
Postfach 2601
D 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1
Germany

Bank of America National Trust
and Savings Association
St. George's Building
Ice House Street
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Banque Paribas de Paris
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BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	
(N) J.B. Bond Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. Dividend Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. Growth Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. Income Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. International Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. Money Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. Real Estate Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. Short-Term Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. Swiss Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. U.S. Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) J.B. World Fund	\$F 76.10
BANQUE WERNE & CO. LTD.	
(N) W. Bond Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. Dividend Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. Growth Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. Income Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. International Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. Money Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. Real Estate Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. Short-Term Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. Swiss Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. U.S. Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) W. World Fund	\$F 76.10
BRITANNIA TRUST INVESTMENT LTD.	
(N) B.T. Bond Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. Dividend Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. Growth Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. Income Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. International Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. Money Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. Real Estate Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. Short-Term Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. Swiss Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. U.S. Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) B.T. World Fund	\$F 76.10
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL LTD.	
(N) C.I. Bond Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. Dividend Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. Growth Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. Income Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. International Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. Money Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. Real Estate Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. Short-Term Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. Swiss Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. U.S. Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) C.I. World Fund	\$F 76.10
OUT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(N) O.I. Bond Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. Dividend Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. Growth Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. Income Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. International Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. Money Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. Real Estate Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. Short-Term Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. Swiss Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. U.S. Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) O.I. World Fund	\$F 76.10
EARNER FID. INC. (N.Y. Reg. No. 100,000,000)	
(N) E.F. Bond Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. Dividend Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. Growth Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. Income Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. International Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. Money Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. Real Estate Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. Short-Term Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. Swiss Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. U.S. Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) E.F. World Fund	\$F 76.10
FIDELITY FUND CORP.	
(N) F.F. Bond Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. Dividend Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. Growth Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. Income Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. International Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. Money Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. Real Estate Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. Short-Term Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. Swiss Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. U.S. Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) F.F. World Fund	\$F 76.10
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.	
(N) G.T. Bond Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) G.T. Dividend Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) G.T. Growth Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) G.T. Income Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) G.T. International Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) G.T. Money Fund	\$F 76.10
(N) G.T. Real Estate Fund	\$F 76.10</

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ADVERTISEMENT

AUG. 23, 1979

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS PRICE Aug. 23	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	6 YEAR (1%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 76, '77, '78	SHRS OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	131.48 - 25	177	183.40 - 179	36	5.9	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Can't meet shareholders' call now then stock for Banque Rothschild
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	500	491 - 475	4	8.4	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	600	As of June 18, distributed free share for each old one.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	725 - 451.50	696	710 - 683	35	4.3	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.67c	2,332	1st semester '79 cash turnover = 312.7 MF (+12%) Fr. 22.48 per share vs. 36.4
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp	260 - 185	218	218 - 216	10	5.7	13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c	1,866	1978 net capital profit = 360 MF contract for Hong Kong
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	167.80 - 122	167.80	167 - 162	10	5.1	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,572	DTP subsidiary obtains 360 MF contract for Hong Kong
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	165 - 125.80	161.70	162.20 - 161	9	5.3	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	Proposal for major interest in Union Maritime et Financière
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	77.50 - 52	73.60	75 - 73.60	—	—	—5.9c — — — —	3,884	Parent company's 1st sem turnover (vs. 1977) = 4,059 MF
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	941 - 445	908	920 - 905	11	2.0	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.03c	17,729	1978 net dividend payment of 34.73
EURAFRANCE	Holding	306 - 303	353	353.50 - 350	4	3.7	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	1978 net capital profit = vs. 152 MF in 1977 (+17.8%)
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	370	373 - 358	5	5.1	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	Ferodo-Lucas, accident control of Ducellier
IMETAL	Mining	52.50 - 52	65.70	68.30 - 66.40	18	5.8	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.95	7,944	Mokta subsidiary to be mineral deposit in Brazil.
MATRA	Electronic	7140 - 4899	6820	6980 - 6850	12	1.3	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	78 net profit = 150.9 MF vs. 77 (+72%) '78 net dividend
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	995 - 432.50	500	504 - 499	15	2.1	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	1978 net dividend of Fr. 8.40 in 77 (= 25%)
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLMANN	Chem/min	103.50 - 69	90.20	91.20 - 90.20	9	5.5	6.00c - 14.80c - 18.20c	25,491	1st semester '79 cash turnover vs. 16,650 MF, at which 52.50 MF
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 297	295	300.20 - 297	3	4.6	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.68c	12,312	1978 net dividend of vs. Fr. 11.50 in 1977 (+7.4%)
RAFFINAGE (Gr. Fr.)	Petrol	170 - 70.29	138	141 - 138	—	5.1	— — — — —	5,450	1978 net dividend of 20 Fr. share vs. 1977.
REDAUTE	Mail order	567 - 418	436	436 - 426	10	4.6	47.80c - 44.23c - 41.73c	726	1st qtr. '79 turnover up period '78. Net div = Fr.
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	140 - 98	126.80	129.40 - 126.80	10	5.5	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	Rhone-Poulenc total board cash dividends, DMI and Yan.
ROBECO	Invest Comp	363.70 - 336.40	355	355.10 - 353.10	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Group's consolidated turnover 2nd quarter '79 = 121.39
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1230	1430	1450 - 1380	—	—	87.48 - 77.01c - —	318	1st semester '77 group turnover = 13,312 MF (=
THOMSON-BRANDT	Technical Electronic	251 - 185.20	210	212 - 208	18	5.1	28.60 - 29.19c - 21.71c	6,062	

(*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Ge du Nord

b) Tax credit not included

c. Consolidated.

(In French
France)

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(Continued on Page 12)

Weekend

"They call me Otto the Monster," says Otto Preminger. "I don't know why... Only two things make me mad..." See "The Greene Factor," page 9W.



The Great American Roller Derby

By Justine De Laey

DO IT. Do it. Go and do it. The ever pumping disco beat of the radios throbs like a tom tom in the distance. It is Sunday in Central Park. Saturday Night Fever with trees. On the flat place by the bridge, a woman wearing yellow Sasson tights, red satin boxing shorts, quilted knee and wrist guards and a Day Glo yellow headset does the Grapevine: up into the air, around and down, the polyurethane wheels on her powder room peach roller skates spinning as she polishes the turn. A man in silver jeans skates by, a slice of pizza in one hand, a hockey stick in the other. "Summer in the city, summer in the city," whispers the transistor hanging from his belt.

The people waiting in line to rent skates sip tepid Mateus from Dixie cups, nibble slush kebabs from recycled chopsticks and an enterprising Puerto Rican has filed to a point. "They come with trainer wheels?" inquires a middle-aged man as he listens to the shrieks of beginners careening down the hills. Most people forget about the hills.

Roller skating is the hottest thing to hit America since the hula hoop. Hairdressers skate. Building inspectors skate. Policemen even skate. In San Francisco, Golden Gate Park is closed to traffic so people can do it. On Los Angeles' Venice Beach, people have been arrested for doing it nude. And it's building up in Europe. But nowhere is the current roller mania more prevalent — or more contagious — than in New York. Skating has become the latest form of urban transportation. All over the city, people are boogieing to work! New Yorkers are doing errands on skates, visiting art galleries on skates, even attending theater matinees on skates.

ON Sixth Avenue, a man skates through the traffic and hails a cab. He backs in, careful not to scrape his orange plastic wheels on the door. In Greenwich Village, New York's favorite transvestite, a former stockbroker who now goes by the name Roller-

Arena, skims down Christopher Street on pink sequin skates. On Madison Avenue, a teenager in a purple T-shirt ("Neil Deals Wheels") squats to gather speed, his Day Glo wheels flashing like sparks in the soft summer dusk. Around Washington Square, cars slow for the dozens of skaters playing hockey in the street. Over on the plaza at Lincoln Center, a determined young wom-

"You gotta have a radio," explains Lily Hou, a layout artist with Time magazine who began skating in November and is now planning to put out a newsletter for skaters. "The music's where the energy is. You could light a 60-story building with the energy from one rink!" Without the constant, pulsating beat of disco, roller skating might never have shed

skates," adds a middle-aged convert with a smile. "And easier to get picked up."

The use of polyurethane wheels originally developed for skate boards is partly responsible for the outdoor skating craze. The wide, malleable plastic cushions offer ride over cracks and gravel. Better still, it's noiseless.

A 25-year-old Californian who will make between \$2 million and \$3 million this year is generally credited with launching the skating renaissance. Jeff Rosenberg was a student at Santa Monica City College when he started thinking about how much fun roller skating had been when he was a kid. After looking for skates for three months, he took \$1,500 out of his savings account and began renting skates from a van on Venice Beach. Rosenberg will soon open outlets of his company, Cheap Skates, in California, Arizona, Texas, and Central Park.

The explanation behind the roller mania is simple: skating is fun, and Americans are taking up fun with an energy and a dedication they once reserved for waxing the family Buick on Sunday afternoon. A recent New Yorker cartoon sums up the mood. "Frumble," says the doctor, "there's only one cure for what ails you. Get up and boogie."

WHEN SKATERS talk about skating, always there is the inevitable comparison with flying. People are finding out that wheels on your feet may just be the next best thing to wings on your back. Your very own Superman fantasy came true. On skates, you're four inches taller and twice as fast as everyone else. Clark Kent on wheels. "It's incredible," says John Watson, rapture spread across his face like jam. "You're flying down a hill in Central Park in the sunset, headphones on your head. Wheels on your feet. It's the ultimate flying fantasy. Skating's the next logical step after disco. You keep the music and you add speed."

Milton Franklin, a tall, lean black man who likes to skate backwards most of the time, is learning to fly a plane. He says skating's the next best thing: "Skating is fast multiplied by one hundred. After this, walkin' is just plain boring."

Some people smoke marijuana or drink beer while they skate, but many skaters seem to like the fact that skating gets them high all by itself. It's a trip for which you need no LSD: speed without amphetamines or gasoline. "You get a rush with skating," says a recent convert. "You feel wonderful right away. When you jog, the glow only comes later."

The "good clean fun" image seems unavoidable. "I skated into a drugstore the other day," says Lily Hou. "When an old lady there saw my skates, her eyes lit up. She said she was happy people are skating again because she always met such nice people when she used to skate as a girl. It made me feel good."

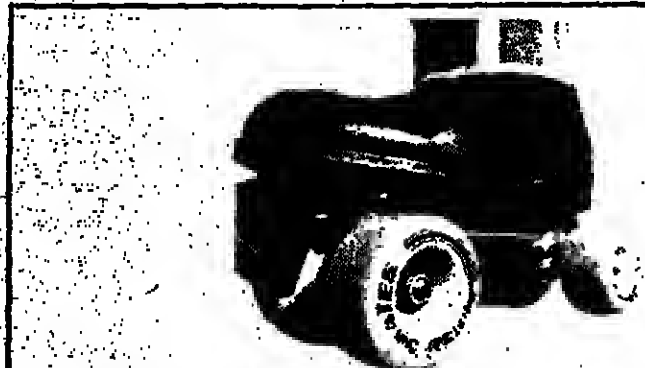
The popularity of skating, like that of all forms of dance today, is partly the result of a move towards jubilation and away from competition. Increasingly, there is a Zen-like emphasis on the game for the game, not the trophy. Before taking up skating, Lily Hou played paddleball an average of 40 hours a week, a game she gave up, she says, because of the ruthless competition. "In a game like paddleball, 50 percent of the players lose," she explains bending to tighten her laces. "That's what I like about skating. You can't lose. You win just by doing it. When I began skating, my friends said, 'Skating? Now everyone I know skates. It's an addiction.' She shoves off to join the skaters at the bridge.



On wheels in Central Park: Do it. Go and do it.

At 5 p.m., 30 hopefuls are still waiting to rent skates. Silver and gold kites glint like mica in the sky, chips of the steel and glass city below made briefly buoyant by the wind. The beer cans are ready. "Let it happen, baby," someone shouts. The contestant slithers around the cans without knocking them over. Not far away, a boy skates in a circle followed by his Great Dane. He pulls over suddenly. "I have to stop when

Buster gets dizzy," he explains. Eyeing the horses of three mounted policemen who have come to take in the scene, a man in braids yells "Get skates, you guys, get skates!" Suddenly Milton Franklin is in the air. Up, down, pivoting to his feet. "Man," says Milton. "You can't be sad when you fly!" Do it, do it, go and do it...



In New York, skating has become the latest form of urban transportation. All over the city people are boogieing on wheels.

an in Lederhosen practices cross-country skiing on a pair of sawed off skis to which roller skate wheels have been attached. A boy glides up Columbus Avenue in baby blue high-tops pulled by his German shepherd. After all, why walk him when he can pull you?

Always on the look-out for smooth places where they get a good glide, New York's burgeoning number of roller skaters are turning the large, open spaces at the base of Manhattan's newest skyscrapers into lunch hour rinks. At night, skaters carrying flashlights resemble human fireflies as they swarm down to Wall Street, a sterile area now prized for its unbroken stretches of concrete.

Few things besides graffiti — have captivated the New York spirit as roller skating has. Wherever people skate, from Washington Square's volleyball courts to the 72d Street bridge in Central Park, crowds gather to cheer.

Entrepreneurs have been quick to capitalize on the roller boom. Numerous West Side shops are sprouting signs saying "We Rent Roller Skates," and a block from the Plaza Hotel, a five-foot-high white shoe skate mounted on a van advertises a skate rental outfit called Le Petit Wheel. The Broadway musical "Sugar Baby," opening in October, features Mickey Rooney on skates, and the authors of the musical "Cabaret" are reported to be at work on another about skating. One estimate puts current sales in the United States at 300,000 pairs of skates a month.

Perhaps the best news is that body hugging skating clothes are edging unisex jogging suits out of sport shops. Items you just can't skate without: matching knee and wrist guards, thigh molding latex tights, a French-cut Day Glo T-shirt, preferably with a slogan in glitter (current favorite: "Every Place Else Is Hardcore"), and a coordinated headset radio. The receivers are built into the headset, which makes them look a bit like ear muffs for the Jolly Green Giant.

its high school gym, organ music image. But long before disco, black skaters were hip. At the Empire Rollerrome in Brooklyn, where it all began, skaters like Bill Butler — at 45, the acknowledged godfather of roller rocking — were already skating to rock 'n' roll and soul by the late '50s. But it wasn't until disco hit the rinks a few years ago that skating really took off.

Pop singer Cher recently rented the Empire for a party giving it the mainstream's benediction. But today Manhattanites no longer have to trek to Brooklyn to polish their turns. New York's first private roller skating club, the Metropolis on West 55th Street, recently opened its doors. The Studio 54 of roller skating, the Metropolis features urinals built to the height of people on skates, and a black and chrome health food restaurant serving Brie and Perrier. (French entrepreneurs have already approached the owners of the Metropolis about creating a similar roller disco in Paris. A Paris club put its showgirls on skates and the Palace is planning to reserve its dance floor for skaters one evening a week.)

THE REAL news, however, is the revival of roller skating outdoors.

Some people are doing it for the exercise. "It's better for you than bicycling," says John Watson, a dancer who was recently hired to teach Mickey Rooney how to skate. "You have five pounds on each foot and that keeps your heart accelerated at an excellent rate." Skating, Watson says, is his answer to not having a car in the city. He often skates the 35 blocks between his apartment on 14th Street and Central Park, a trip that takes about half an hour, he says, "depending on traffic and the wind."

Other skaters point out that skates aren't as cumbersome as bicycles and are harder to steal. "It's harder to get mugged on

ist and Communist worlds. By the National Tourist Board's count, 120,000 West Germans and 40,000 Britons as well as French, Belgian, Scandinavian, Dutch and Italian groups each 10,000 strong will be brought to Mamaia in all-inclusive package tours by the end of the summer.

Along the same 80-mile stretch of coast from Mamaia, which lies in the southeast about 70 miles south of the Soviet border, to the Bulgarian frontier, the tourist office also wedges in 60,000 Czechoslovaks, groups of 20,000 Poles, East Germans and Hungarians, 10,000 Russians and hundreds of thousands of Romanians.

The wedding is done with great circumstance. With rare exceptions, Westerners and people from the East are not in the same hotels. Discotheques run for Westerners theoretically welcome anyone, but they ask for entrance fees in Western currency, which is difficult, and in some cases illegal, for vacationers from Communist countries to come by.

MOST OF the Western tour operators who rent hotels or space in them play along with or encourage the system. The Club Mediterranean, the French vacation colony, is entirely fenced in, with guards at the two entrances, creating a highly visible restricted zone. If Romanians or Hungarians or Czechoslovaks have an invitation from one of the Western guests or sufficient hard currency, and if there is space in the dining

room, they might be able to have a French meal within the perimeter wire, but it does not happen often.

The system further conspires against contact because almost all the tourists, Eastern and Western, have prepaid arrangements in which all meals are taken in the hotel. It is only on the bad days, when there is movement toward an area of shops and the casino cafes, that the groups seem to meld, sharing the common irritation of customers who are not getting what the catalog showed.

In many ways the Romanians are not to blame if their stretch of sand and water looks, minus the neon, a bit like parts of the sun-factory zone of southern Spain. They are terribly in need of hard currency; to get it they have built boxy, inexpensive hotels that fit the needs of the Western tour operators and they have called their discotheques Cric-22, Life and Crash-In. In their desire to please, to accommodate, to make money, the Romanians have mimicked a slice of West European life, and it has come out like the Soviet bloc's attempts at blue jeans — a bland copy that somehow misses.

Even the lovely beach has been a bit homogenized: it's indistinguishable from the pull-and-shovel quiet of competing resorts.

All this, if there is sun, gives Mamaia a well-regulated aspect that is good for families and children. The breeze that comes off the sea has not a whiff of debauch in it, and hardly any curiosity either.

By John Vinocur

MAMAIA, Romania — It was midweek. Clouds again, the third day in a row. Kids crabbing. Marital disputes in German. Hungarian, French and Romanian. The last traces of good-sport restraint shriveling for lack of sun. And this conversation, in a strong Berlin accent, at the casino coffee bar:

Wife: "You got us into this."
Husband: "Am I responsible for the weather? You talk as if there was some plot — that I planned all this to irritate you and your mother."

Wife: "You are the one who read the brochures. You could have checked better. Tell me why are we here?"
Husband: "Because it was cheap! That's why."

Historically speaking, this was not the first wail of complaint at this snout of beach on the Black Sea, three miles down the coast from where Ovid wrote of his sorrows while in exile.

When the sun does not shine here, when the poplar and willow trees give the place the look of a housing project built on a marsh rather than a beach resort, Mamaia quickly loses its reason for being.

West German or Pole. East German or Swede, they have all shelled out for expensive sun. Romanian dance groups may jump around the dinner table, and the hotel compere can dress up in a cutaway coat, top hat and green polka dot underpants, but the frustration at Mamaia, when the weather goes bad is universal — the only true moment of East-West understanding.

East Meets West (Sort of) at Mamaia

After a series of spy cases in which lonely West German government secretaries were seduced on Black Sea beaches by East German smoothies who later turned them into traitors, the authorities in Bonn started a poster campaign this year reminding young women that although a little vacation romance would hurt no one, they should please think of the fatherland.

In the lobby of the Bucuresti Hotel, where most of the talk was in German, the campaign seemed an unnecessary precaution. Karin Schneider, a physical therapist from Stuttgart, said: "Oh, the East Germans? I do not want to know. I feel embarrassed for them. They have got these terribly old-fashioned clothes. I did not come here to get a bad conscience, and that is what you get if you talk to them."

There seemed to be no great interest in making contact on the Communist side, either, some of it probably out of pure caution and some from a slight trace of contempt.

"Five years ago, seven years, I might have sought out contacts with Westerners," a Romanian doctor said to a visitor last week. "But they are disappointing for the most part, and I just do not bother any more. I will accept people being badly informed about my country or even just stupid, but I do not enjoy condescension, and that is usually what I get. If anyone thinks that there are thousands of us dying to talk to some Belgian shoe salesman, then they are quite wrong."

One hotel, patronized mainly by the French, runs a weekly question-and-answer period for guests, with a Romanian who tries as best he can to answer questions like this: "My son is a cardiologist. If he lived in Romania how much would he make a year?"

Her experience with Western tourists, she said, has convinced her that the Eastern bloc countries are unnecessarily concerned about the risks of their citizens being subverted through contacts with people from what she called "the other world." On the contrary, she said, spending time with West Europeans at Mamaia showed her new kinds of banality and egotism. She seemed to be saying that it would take more than an additional 100,000 tourists waiting here for the sun to come out to threaten the established order.

THOSE extra tourists may be coming soon. With strikes and bombings and inflation making Spain a less attractive destination for mass tourism, something of a boom is expected here. According to Mihail Dan of the tourist board, the biggest British tour operator has asked to have its room allotment increased by a third next year and a West German operator has requested 50 percent more space. This means that hotels usually used for East Europeans will be fixed up and turned over to the Westerners. The East Europeans will go into the hotels where the Romanians used to stay and the



Romanians, for the time being at least, will take to boarding houses.

This arrangement could turn Mamaia into a Western enclave, which appears to bother no one. There is some evidence that it is the case already. Sarah Michel, an American hostess at one of the French enclaves, says that when she asks people why they came here, the answer is often "Everything else was booked" or "It is supposed to have sun." Or, sometimes, just a shrug.

The shrug is part of an old pattern. Ovid, who is buried down the road at what was once called Tomis, was exiled to these parts in A.D. 8 by the Emperor Augustus for unexplained, mysterious reasons. He apparently spent the years until his death in A.D. 18 trying to figure out what he had done wrong and how to get back to Rome.

International Diary

Austria

BRUNNEN, to Sept. 1, concert and chamber music.
BRUNNEN, to Sept. 30, Passion play presented at new playhouse, text by Rupert Kerk, music by Cesar Bruggen.

OSIACH and **VILLACH**, to Aug. 28, Carinthian summer festival with Franz Bruggen and Johann Sasseleiner, Aug. 28; Franz Bruggen and Johann Sasseleiner, Aug. 28; Franz Bruggen and Johann Sasseleiner, Aug. 28.

SALZBURG, palace concert with Wolfgang Schulz and Karlheinz Zeller, Aug. 26; concert in Hohensalzburg fortress continues through Aug. 31.

SALZBURG, to Aug. 30, Salzburg festival, to Aug. 30 includes the Beaux Arts Trio with violinist Charles Truog playing music by Mozart, Aug. 29.

VIENNA, to Sept. 25, summer music festival continues.

Belgium

ANTWERP, the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater will perform at the Royal Opera, Aug. 30 at 8:30 p.m. as part of the Flanders Festival.

ATHS, Aug. 25-26, giants festival includes a wedding of the giants and a fight between David and Goliath.

BLANCKENBERG, Aug. 26, Power parade: BRUGES, feast on the canals with a pageant, singing and dancing, Aug. 24-25 from 9 p.m. till midnight.

GHENT, to Oct. 2, Flanders festival continues with Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, Aug. 27 and 28; Maritime Festival, Aug. 30.

OSTENDE, Aug. 25-26, international windsurfing competition.

THEUX, Aug. 25-26, medieval festival in the Chateau de Francmont with ancient costumes, minstrel, dancing, etc.

Britain

BOLTON, Aug. 24-30, festival to celebrate the bicentenary of the invention of the spinning mule by Samuel Crompton (1733-1827). The organ he built will be played during the festival and there will be a performance of a documentary drama based on his life by Bolton's Octagon Theater Company.

Other festivities include jazz concerts, a cattle market, poetry, folk singing and exhibitions.

LONDON, to Sept. 15, BBC-Henry Wood promenade concerts in the Royal Albert Hall.

LONDON, to Sept. 15, Motor Cycle Show in Earl's Court.

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Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24-29, the Royal Ballet marks the 100th anniversary of the death of Danish choreographer August Bournonville with a performance of "A Folk Legend" in Tivoli's Concert Hall.

The leading part is danced by Danish ballet dancer Peter Martins of the New York City Ballet.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26, Copenhagen Folk Dance festival, Aug. 26, with participants from 13 countries.

ELISBERG, to Aug. 26, Helsingør music festival, with concerts by choirs and soloists.

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Finland

HELSINKI, summer concert continues until Sept. 8.

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Greece

ATHENS, to Sept. 30, festival of concerts, ballets and Greek tragedies.

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Hungary

BUDAPEST, to Aug. 26, open air festival with opera and ballet on Margaret Island and concerts in the Budapest Hilton's Dominican Courtyard.

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Ireland

DUBLIN, homes and garden exhibition at Mansion House, Aug. 27-Sept. 9.

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Italy

STRESA, Aug. 25-Sept. 18, Stresa music festival, international festival with symphony, chamber and chamber music concerts.

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Japan

ISHIKAWA, Aug. 26-27, lantern festival at Suwayama — great paper lanterns, painted with colorful designs, are lighted in the shrine compound.

ISHIKAWA, Aug. 26-27, lantern festival at Suwayama — great paper lanterns, painted with colorful designs, are lighted in the shrine compound.

Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, Aug. 26-Sept. 14, "Schubertfest" annual autumn fair dating back to 1880.

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Portugal

CASCAIS and **ESTORIL**, to Aug. 31, Festival de Musica da Costa da Estoril continues.

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Scotland

EDINBURGH, film festival to Sept. 1, 33rd international film festival, to Sept. 1 with the National Ballet of Cuba under the direction of Alicia Alonso; Merce Cunningham and his American contemporary dance theater; the Netherlands wind Ensemble giving a series of concerts; Richard Rodney Bennett performing two world premieres: a work for cello and orchestra called "Sonnet to Orpheus" and a horn sonata to be played by Barry Tuckwell.

EDINBURGH, film festival to Sept. 1, 33rd international film festival, to Sept. 1 with the National Ballet of Cuba under the direction of Alicia Alonso; Merce Cunningham and his American contemporary dance theater; the Netherlands wind Ensemble giving a series of concerts; Richard Rodney Bennett performing two world premieres: a work for cello and orchestra called "Sonnet to Orpheus" and a horn sonata to be played by Barry Tuckwell.

Sweden

ARVIDSJÄR, Aug. 25-26, Lappland's holiday includes throwing the lasso and an auction of Lapland handicrafts.

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Switzerland

ASCONA, to Oct. 16, music festival.

ASCONA, to Oct. 16, music festival.

Turkey

KIRSEHIR, Aug. 24-27, art and folklore festival in memory of Ali-Eyren.

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Yugoslavia

DUBROVNIK, summer festival ends Aug. 25 with the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra.

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Nicol Williamson (left) of the short fuse is an unwilling spy for Otto (the Monster) Preminger in "The Human Factor."

Film

The Greene Factor

By Michael Owen

LONDON — In a terraced Victorian house on a leafy London square, Nicol Williamson, Sir John Gielgud and Sir Richard Attenborough ate, waiting while a scene is readied for the cameras. These quintessentially British actors are portraying members of Her Majesty's intelligence corps in the film "The Human Factor," drawn from Graham Greene's quintessentially British espionage novel.

A gently unfolding tale of low-key treachery, it concerns Maurice Castle (Williamson), an unexceptional servant of the Foreign Office, whose wife Sarah, is a black South African. It was his act of love in helping Sarah (played by the model Iman, in her film debut) escape her native country that committed him to passing secrets to the Soviet Union; now, that leak is being traced.

Greene set his book firmly in his own home territory of Berkshire, the commuter suburb north of London, and wove into it sad reflections of an England that is passing. Presumably, the film's script, by the British playwright Tom Stoppard, will have similar concerns.

Yet "The Human Factor" is being directed by a man who would not exactly go unnoticed in Hyde Park: Austrian-born Otto Preminger.

"Why not?" Preminger demands. I can make an English film as bad or as good as any American. If I thought the film was so English, I would not take the chance. But it is more, it is the story of a love between a white man and a black woman, a story about prejudice in people. I think that is interesting all over the world.

"They call me 'Otto the Monster.' I do not know why. Am I such a monster? I don't think so. Only two things make me mad — if people are late on the set, or if they do not know their lines. Then I get mad. Like with Nicol."

IF PREMINGER has a reputation for impetuosity, it is matched by Williamson's own low flashpoint. The actor once roughed up producer David Merrick: three years ago, during the Broadway run of the short-lived musical, "Rex," he slapped a dancer, and he has also been known to stop a show to give the audience a few lines not in the script.

Williamson is irked by "this idiotic thing that follows me — that I am some sort of self-raiser," but earlier in the shooting of "The Human Factor," when the actor

fluffed a line, the crew waited with bated breath. Sure enough, Preminger screamed. And sure enough, Williamson replied, in a voice equally loud, that the next scene the director aimed his way would also be the last.

Now, Preminger rolls his deep-set eyes. "My fault. All my fault. I was doing a scene which had not been scheduled. Nicol did not know his lines, but he had not been warned. Now we are working very smoothly."

As if to prove that peace has broken out on all fronts, the director even tolerates Williamson's mastery. Preminger impersonation, in which thick Viennese consonants pour out in a cautiously disturbed syntax over a fuming liver lip.

At 40, Williamson has returned to films after two significant events in his life. Last year he shell-shocked London theater audiences again with a revival of his curdling performance as the solicitor Bill Maitland. In John Osborne's "Inadmissible Evidence," he has also recently emerged from the trauma of a particularly embittered divorce from his American-born actress wife, Jill Townsend; at one point, he faced time in jail if he didn't raise money to pay alleged debts rising from the marriage.

"I have had to pay out a lot of money recently for personal things," the actor acknowledges. "To earn that money, I did a couple of television things, which I will never do again in my life. Now I don't have to earn that sort of money — I can choose. I am very happy to go along, Micawber-like, in the knowledge that something will turn up."

"The Human Factor" turned up, according to Williamson, during his role in "Inadmissible Evidence," when John Osborne recommended he read the Greene novel for pleasure. "It was near the end of the run," the actor recalls. "I didn't start it until I went for a break to Paris. It was so good I rationed myself to a few pages a day over a *salade nicoise* and a glass of burgundy at the Cafe de la Paix. It had such an incredible feeling of that sadness for England, as it is now, which I absolutely share. Of course, I didn't know about the film then."

When approached to portray the turncoat Castle, Williamson didn't hesitate. "This man Castle I find very likable. Mike Caine and Peter O'Toole usually get to play all the nice guys; wherever I go, I'm regarded with frozen stares of horror. But then, most of the people I have played on stage or in films have been unlikeable —

there is nothing much endearing about Sherlock Holmes, nor Macbeth and Hamlet and Coriolanus. So for me, I'm enjoying playing Mr. Castle.

"He is a lonely man, which I can understand. Most of the actors floating about are a bit extroverted; I'm an introvert. It is because I have lived so long on my own that I have been able to survive something like my divorce. I'm used to the silent paths and corridors of life — I've been there."

"I find Castle sits so easily on my shoulders," Williamson continues, "that I sometimes think I'm not working hard enough. I once confessed this to Otto. He looked at me like some Viennese oracle or sphinx and said, 'What you mean? Are you a crazy man? I thought you are intelligent and now I see you are stupid. Vy you think like this?'"

THE BULKY presence of Preminger is waiting to offer lunch in a London double-decker bus converted into a canteen, John Gielgud and Richard Attenborough sit across the aisle, swapping theater anecdotes. The director has his own reminiscences: of his flight from the Nazis in 1935, of shooting 40 takes of a scene for "The Man with the Golden Arm," with Frank Sinatra and Kim Novak ("Frank was so patient; she was doing her best"), of his longstanding relationship with Graham Greene (who wrote the screenplay for Preminger's "St. Joan," with Jean Seberg).

At the mention of Greene, who has been in the south of France, recuperating from recent surgery, Williamson says, "I would love to have met him and talked to him, but he is so unwell. Everything he says is true — behind all the jolliness, there is a part of England that is slipping away. It is something I feel. The language, the places, they are all just gently disappearing. You look around and what do you find? It's all just an echo, an echo of what used to be there."

And Preminger touches again on the seeming paradox of his directing a stiff-upper-lip film: "I was offered this book when it was still in manuscript. Graham Greene is my very good friend. I don't make films on the basis of logic or analysis; it is an instinctive reaction. Sometimes I am right. Sometimes I am wrong. Now, we shall see."

Michael Owen is a British journalist who often reports on the film scene. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

In German Opera

American Singers: Overseas Chorus

By Gale Wiley

EVERY YEAR, planeloads of young American singers, many fresh from long years of voice and musical training, fly east to West Germany to audition. Several agents, representing about 60 theaters in West Germany, Switzerland and Austria, may or may not send the hopeful singers on to more auditions with the theaters.

And every fall, a tiny handful of those singers land contracts, while the rest either languish around Europe until a break comes or return crestfallen to the United States.

The main reason theater and opera flourish in West Germany is that German taxpayers are willing to pay for it. For the 1977-78 season, for example, West Germany's 71 government-subsidized theaters cost 1.36 billion marks to run. Of this, taxpayers provided 82 percent, a whopping 1.13 billion marks or about \$610 million. Ticket prices are low, ranging from as little as \$3 a performance for a back-row season ticket to \$22 for good tickets to premieres. Most theaters operate 42 to 46 weeks of the year and larger theaters with two or more stages offer theater and opera performances simultaneously every night. For their money, the taxpayers, only a small fraction of whom are theatergoers, got 5,565 opera, 1,068 dance and 2,444 opera performances last season as well as 15,222 plays and 3,333 performances for children.

"I had to come to Europe to work," says dramatic soprano Marie Robinson, currently with the National Theater in Mannheim. "I get regular work, and I have greatly enlarged my repertoire. I have done 22 roles to date, 18 of them major. In the United States, I simply would not have had that opportunity."

To get work in the United States, Robinson, from Thomasville, Ga., has still had to knock on doors there. Only recently did she land a singing job in Detroit.

"We speak and sing several languages,"

she says. "We have had the theatrical experience. And we're more than ready to sing for America."

When Beverly Sills became director of New York City Opera, she told reporters she wanted to tap the wealth of American talent overseas and bring them home. "I'd like to go to Germany and bring back all those American singers who have settled in places like Luebeck and Kiel to get experience," Sills said.

But when she traveled to Europe in late June to hear more than a score of young American singers who are currently working in opera houses in Essen, Darmstadt, Hannover, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna and Zurich, Sills confessed that opportunities for Americans in America are limited.

"In Europe a voice must not only be perfect, it must have 'size' enough to fill a house and be heard by the opera-going hordes of *Onus* wearing hearing aides. For women, good looks and figures are pluses. For men, tallness helps. For both men and women in the dramatic voice categories — the *Helden* tenors or dramatic sopranos — some cynics suggest if the voice is big enough, it could be housed in the body of a two-headed dwarf and no one would complain."

"This season about 200 Americans had contracts with opera houses here in Germany," says Helmut Tiber, director of the opera division of the Central Booking Agency for Stage and Screen in Frankfurt. "These are the absolute cream, the people who have been hired for at least one season with a particular theater. Of course, there are hundreds more Americans who don't get jobs. Some stay in Germany hoping for a chance; many others return to America."

As it is, says Tiber, there are only 1,500 soloist positions in Germany, and yet 40 percent, about 600, are filled by foreigners.

Singers come to Europe because they can work year-round with regular salaries, plenty of social benefits and a spectrum of roles.

"Soloists with an *Anfaenger* [beginner's] contract generally earn about 1,400 to 1,500 German marks before taxes (about \$710 to \$820), says Tiber. "If they can't find jobs as soloists, they can always work in the chorus, a job where they can often earn twice what soloists generally get. And a chorus member has a longer working life with greater security, too."

According to Luebeck Opera conductor Eberhard Kloke, Americans who don't survive tough auditions in Germany are generally either weak in speaking German or acting on stage.

"Musically, American singers are better trained than Europeans, and they seem better able to adapt," says Kloke. "They are very willing to learn."

FOR MORE than three decades Americans have been coming to Europe to work, practicing their craft, many retiring with full social benefits as expatriates in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

"I hope to bring back three or four to America," said Sills in Munich. "But all I can offer them is a performance in their own country. If we had government subsidies for the arts as the German opera houses have, I could certainly give these Americans better contracts that would keep them home."

But the painful reality is that American singers — judged by many authorities to be the best in the world — must live and work in Europe to practice their craft.

"It's the irony of the business that we Americans must sing in Europe five or 10 years, and if we're lucky, return to the States as polished veterans of the European stage," says a lyric coloratura who auditioned for Sills.

"Even then, the money, benefits and range of work are far better than in the United States where the season is short, the opera public relatively small and the money tight. One writer calls us 'divas in exile.' America trains the best singers in the world, and yet our cultural wasteland can't give us work."

Spending a Sunday

Cruises, Calvinism, 470-Foot Jet Are Among Attractions of Geneva

By Calla Corner

GENEVA — If you were to ask a Genevois what he did on Sundays, he might say "Eat, sleep, eat, sleep, eat and sleep again." It wouldn't be lying — but it wouldn't be completely honest, either. For although Sundays are sacred in Switzerland (it is forbidden to wash your car, beat your rugs, hang out your clothes, blow your horn or let your children disturb the neighbors), Genevois have been known to leave their quiet nests to cruise around Lake Geneva (known to the rest of the Swiss as Lac Lemman), take their midday meal in a favorite bistrot or a *la compagne*, or exercise their legs in the surrounding Alps.

This is all to the good for the tourist, who will not only find Geneva, a normally bustling city of 150,000 inhabitants, calm, cool and collected but also a city ready for leisurely discovery. And, unlike some European spots, most of the city's eating establishments are open on Sunday; the Genevois take eating just as seriously as their French neighbors.

The best thing to do on a Sunday is to get up early to explore the ancient cobbled streets of the old city, whose history stretches back 2,000 years. Caesar passed through in 58 B.C., when he burned the city's bridges over the Rhone. Geneva was also an important medieval trade center, a second kingdom to the 11th-century Burgundians fighting off the Dukes of Savoy, the spot where Calvin nurtured the Reformation in the early 1500s, and an 18th-century haven for intellectuals.

Start at the lake, near the fountain that spouts the 470-foot-high water column, and cross to the minuscule Isle Jean-Jacques Rousseau, where a marble statue commemorates the Genevois who bequeathed his spirit to the city of his birth. From here you will have a superb view of the old city, rising from the lake to the top of a hill dominated by the half-Gothic, half-Romanesque cathedral St. Pierre and, beyond, the 16,000-foot summit of Mt. Blanc.

Now head for Place du Molard, with its morning sunshine and open-air cafes offering wake-up espressos. Here is the place to buy your Sunday paper and see the Genevois gathering food for thought, for which they are famous. Cross over Rue du Marche to Rue de la Fontaine and wind your way up to Place du Bourg-de-Four, the old medieval marketplace that is now a hangout for university students. Keep walking to your right to the cathedral, founding seat of Calvinism (the great reformer's seat is on the north aisle just before the transept crossing). Then cross to Cour St. Pierre, with its elegant 18th-century

ry houses. Cross to the top of Rue de Perrenon and Rue de St. Pierre to the Old Arsenal with its frieze depicting Geneva's long history. Don't miss the two beautifully curved cannons — it is rumored that Napoleon used them before he was sent to Elba, having leased them from the city. Opposite

is the Hotel de Ville, in whose Alabama Room claims for and against the Confederate Navy were settled and the first Red Cross Convention in 1864 was held (Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, was a Genevois).

Now backtrack to Place Neuve and Promenade des Bains. On the right is the university, founded by Calvin in 1559 as a seminary for teaching theology and pedagogy. Walk uphill along Rue St. Leger and you're back at Place du Bourg-de-Four.

You are not far now from the Museum of Fine Art and History, Rue Charles-Galland, which opens its doors at 10 a.m. and has a fine collection of decorative arts and archaeology. You can also visit, before 2 p.m., the notable collection of Impressionist paintings at Le Petit Palais, Terrasse Saint-Victor.

If you've fallen for Geneva's old city, don't leave it to satisfy your hunger pangs. Le Chaudail, 23 Grand Rue, will serve you good grilled meats, *fondue bourguignonne*, duck or game (in fall) in an elegantly rustic setting. For simpler fare and a local crowd, there is Au Pied de Cochon, where you can have pig's feet, on La Place du Bourg-de-Four.

Or you can descend to the lake and eat in one of Geneva's lakeside restaurants (perhaps even dine outside if the weather permits) — on the left bank, the Restaurant des Eaux de Vives in the park by the same name or on the right bank, La Perle du Lac — both elegant and expensive.

AT 3 p.m. you can catch a white cruising steamer (from Le Quai Mt. Blanc, April to October) that tours the lake and lets you see the sumptuous scenery — dazzling Alps, verdant vineyards and the chateaux of the rich and famous who have chosen to live here not only because it's near their banks but because of this panorama.

It is also possible to take a cruise down the Rhone for 2½ hours. It is less exciting but full of flora and fauna. The Etoile du Rhone leaves at 2:30 from Quai Turrettini.

Upon your return, if you're not getting sleepy like a native, it will be time to find a bistrot for an *aperitif* and make plans for the evening. Choose the restaurant that you didn't go to for lunch or one of Geneva's many nightclubs that cater to tourists and foreigners (121 nationalities live in Geneva).

But if you want to finish your evening on a calmer note, a *la Genevoise*, without turning in quite yet, the Eglise Saint-Germain in the old city is the setting for free concerts open to the public on Sunday evenings at 6:30. After that, you can go to bed knowing you haven't missed a thing.



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Come for the filter.

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By Craig Claiborne

A CULINARY wag once observed that the eminent appeal of snails to most epicures was as a preeminent excuse to eat great quantities of butter and garlic without apology. People dine on escargots stuffed in the shells, in mushroom caps and in ceramic pots, with an enthusiasm almost equal to that once reserved for shrimp cocktails and clams on the half shell.

Several months ago, a contest was staged in Manhattan by a commercial snail packer from Strasbourg, France. More than 150 chefs in the United States and Canada were charged to find new recipes for "snails without shells." The winning recipes included snails stuffed in pasta shells (pasta shells were O.K.), a snail quiche, snails en brochette and so on. The recipes were varied and interesting, and I recently retested them at home. Some of the winners are listed here. There is also a recipe for snails in garlic butter, the ultimate snail recipe.

Richard C. Wing's Jade Green Snails In Pasta Shells

24 drained, canned or cooked snails
6 large scallions
1/2 cup peanut, vegetable or corn oil
4 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic
1 tablespoon finely minced fresh ginger
1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots
2 tablespoons tomato paste
1/2 cup half a lime
1/2 cup dry white wine
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
24 medium-size pasta shells
Fresh coriander sprigs for garnish

1. Drain the snails and set them aside.
2. Trim the stem end of each scallion. Split the scallions lengthwise, but do not cut them in half all the way through. Separate the outer layers of the scallion stems, four layers from each scallion. There should be 24 long pieces in all.
3. Drop the scallion pieces into boiling water and simmer 10 seconds, no longer. Drain immediately and run under cold water to chill. Drain well.
4. Heat the oil in a small skillet and add the snails. Cook, stirring, about five seconds. Drain well. Let cool briefly.
5. Wrap each snail around the mid-section with one scallion layer and tie like a ribbon.
6. Heat the butter in a saucepan and add

Food

Some Snail Snacks

the garlic, ginger and shallots. Cook briefly without browning. Add the tomato paste, wine, salt, pepper and nutmeg.

7. Bring to the boil and simmer about 15 seconds.

8. Cook the pasta shells in rapidly boiling water with salt to taste. Cook, stirring often to prevent sticking, to the desired degree of doneness. Drain well and run under cold water.

9. Stuff each shell with a snail and arrange in one layer in a baking dish. Pour the sauce over all.

10. When ready to cook, preheat the oven to 450 degrees Fahrenheit (232 degrees Celsius).

11. Place the dish in the oven and bake 12 to 15 minutes or until piping hot. Serve garnished with sprigs of fresh coriander.

Yield: 4 servings.

Mike D. Klima's Escargots en Brochette

24 drained, canned or cooked snails
4 tablespoons finely chopped shallots
2 tablespoons lemon juice
4 tablespoons peanut, vegetable or corn oil
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
6 slices of bacon, preferably "thick sliced"
28 mushroom caps
1/2 cup fine fresh bread crumbs
8 tablespoons butter
Lemon wedges for garnish
Watercress sprigs for garnish

1. Put the snails in a mixing bowl and add the shallots, lemon juice, oil, parsley, salt and pepper. Let stand at least two hours.
2. Cut each bacon slice into four pieces and fold each bacon piece over itself.
3. Start arranging food on four large skewers, starting with one mushroom cap, a snail, a piece of the folded bacon and another mushroom cap. Continue adding the foods in that order ending with a mushroom cap.
4. Arrange the skewers in a baking dish and spoon the marinade over all.
5. Sprinkle half the bread crumbs over

the skewered foods. Turn the skewers and sprinkle the remaining crumbs over all.

Claud Sanz's Quiche d'Escargots

pastry for 9 or 10-inch pie
24 drained, canned or cooked snails
1 small leek, trimmed and rinsed well
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots
1/2 teaspoon finely minced garlic
2 teaspoons finely chopped parsley
4 eggs
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
1 cup heavy cream
1/2 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg
1/2 cup finely diced Swiss or Gruyere cheese

1. Preheat the oven to 400 degrees Fahrenheit (205 degrees Celsius).
2. Roll out the pastry to fit inside of a 9 or 10-inch quiche or pie tin. Line the pastry with aluminum foil and add enough raw rice to cover the foil. Place in the oven and bake 10 minutes. Remove the foil and rice. Reduce the oven heat to 350 degrees Fahrenheit (177 degrees Celsius). Bake the pastry shell five minutes longer. Remove from the oven and let cool. Place the pastry-lined tin on a baking dish.
3. Drain the snails and set them aside.
4. Cut the leek crosswise into one-inch lengths. Cut the lengths in half, then into quarters. Place on a flat surface and cut into very thin strips. There should be about one cup.
5. Heat the butter and add the leeks. Cook about three minutes, stirring. Add the snails, shallots, garlic and parsley. Cook, stirring, about one minute. Remove from the heat and let cool.
6. Break the eggs into a mixing bowl and add salt and pepper to taste. Beat well.

Add the cream, milk and nutmeg. Add the snail mixture and blend.

7. Using a slotted or perforated spoon, scoop out the snails and add them to the pastry shell. Ladle the cream mixture over the snails.

8. Place the quiche in the oven and bake 40 to 45 minutes. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

Quiche Pastry

1 1/2 cups flour
8 tablespoons butter, cut into pieces
1/2 cup solid white shortening
Salt to taste
3 tablespoons ice water, approximately

1. Use the ingredients and prepare a pastry according to any standard method or, put the flour into the container of a food processor and add the butter, shortening and salt to taste.
2. Start processing and gradually add the water. Add only enough water so that the pastry holds together.
3. Spoon and scrape the mixture out onto a lightly floured surface. Shape the pastry into a flat round cake, the shape of a thick, flat hamburger. Turn it in the flour to coat on both sides.
4. Wrap in foil and refrigerate 30 minutes or longer before rolling out. Yield: Pastry for one 9 or 10-inch pie or quiche.

Escargots Bourguignonne (Snails in Garlic Butter)

24 drained, canned or cooked snails
1/4 cup dry white wine
8 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons finely minced garlic
2 tablespoons finely chopped shallots
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste

1. Preheat oven to 450 degrees Fahrenheit (232 degrees Celsius).
2. Combine the snails and wine in a small saucepan and bring to the boil. When the wine boils, drain the snails.
3. Combine the butter, garlic, shallots, parsley and salt and pepper to taste in a mixing bowl. Blend well with the hands to make a smooth mixture.
4. Stuff each bottom of 24 snail shells with one-half teaspoon of the snail butter. Add one snail to each shell. Stuff each opening with an equal amount of the remaining snail butter.
5. Arrange the stuffed snails in four snail pans. Place the pans in the oven and bake 8 to 12 minutes until the snails are sizzling hot, inside and out.

Yield: 4 servings.

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Potables

The Rosés of Provence

By Frank J. Priol

ACCORDING to the maître d'hôtel at the rooftop grill at the Hotel de Paris in Monte Carlo, the best local wine he has is a fragrant young Bellet. It may well be, but I've never seen anyone drink it there or anywhere else.

The old codgers who totter into the hotel from the yachts in the harbor below drink champagne. The hard-eyed men doing deals in the corner drink Scotch. The Japanese drink expensive Bordeaux regardless of the climate, and the rest of us, gawking tourists all, drink inexpensive rose.

The Riviera is probably the only one of France's international playgrounds that has really no great wine to offer the hordes who come to visit each year. The better wine shops in Nice and Cannes will show you a Burgundy if you want or even a Bordeaux of uncertain heritage. But no one really gives a damn for serious wine on those sun-frenzied shores. It is the land of rose de Provence. The wine is light, fresh and always cold. The orange-pink color is set off perfectly by the blue of the sea, the blue of the sky and the blazing platinum hair of the starlet at the next table.

My favorite spot in Villefranche, not far from Nice, is not one of the touristy joints around the harbor. It is—and please don't tell anyone—a little place upstairs over the yacht club at the end of the quay. The old Italian couple who run it make great pasta and do fine things with fresh fish. And they bring local rose to the table automatically. On the Mediterranean, who would have it any other way?

The wine growers up in the hills beyond the beach resorts have been doing nicely, thank you, for six centuries or so, turning out simple, easy-to-drink wines. First there were the Greeks, then came the Romans and in recent centuries the French peasants themselves, eagerly turning out huge quantities of simple wine for sun-starved Parisians, New Yorkers and Berliners.

As a consequence, no one—until recently—ever bothered to put much effort into producing really first-quality wines. Now, however, there are five A.O.C. wines in Provence, which is rather surprising. A.O.C., which stands for Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée, is the imprimatur of the government-supported Institut National des Appellations d'Origine. It is bestowed only on wines that meet a long list of qualifications having to do with how and where they are made and from what.

The biggest A.O.C. region in Provence is the Cotes de Provence, which was upgraded from V.D.Q.S. (Vins Délimités de Qualité Supérieure), the next category down the line, in 1976. There is some question about whether the indifferent roses of the Cote de Provence are really worth the A.O.C. rating. No matter, they are pleasant enough wines.

The other A.O.C. wines in Provence are Bandol, Cassis—not the cassis that is used to make Kir, but the cassis named after the town of Cassis—Palette and Bellet. Bandol wines, from the Toulon area, are red white and rose and basically uncomplicated and uninteresting.

Cassis is said to be the wine to drink with bouillabaisse. It is white, made from the ugni blanc grape, which is the same as the trebbiano of Italy, and it is pleasant but it is not the wine for a great fish stew at least not in my book. There is a little Cassis red produced, and while it's not much, it does go better with bouillabaisse than the white.

Palette, from the area around Aix-en-Provence, is produced in white, red and rose versions. Only about 5,000 cases are made each year and the wines are said to have their fans. Otherwise they are hardly worth mentioning. Bellet is the same sort of thing—it is almost all rose—but it is overpriced and scarce so there is little reason to be concerned with it, either.

REGULARS in the thousands of its seafood places and in the great three-star restaurants such as the Moulin de Mougins and L'Oasis at La Napoule-Plage near Cannes usually limit themselves to the simple roses. They concentrate on the great Provençal dishes such as ratatouille, the fine raviolis and of course the great fish stew. And they drink what comes naturally.

Personally, I think most Provençal dishes, redolent as they are with herbs and garlic, taste better with a medium-bodied red wine: the lesser Rhône wines, for example, such as Cotes du Rhône and Gigondas. A light Chianti Classico or a good Rioja from Spain would do as well. Provençal cooking is Mediterranean cooking and it calls for more than simple pink wine—unless you are sitting on the terrace at my favorite place in Villefranche—the one you are not going to tell anyone about.

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4 AUCTION N° 4
DATE: Tuesday, September 18, 1979
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Swiss More Flexible on Franc Liquidity

By Laura Wallace

CH, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ) — Switzerland's central bank started reducing liquidity to respond to an earlier-than-expected economic pick-up. Although sharply down from the high reached this year, domestic credit still remains above the typical pre-summer level.

Although external demand for Swiss francs is "rather volatile," the central bank has found that, "may be we shouldn't be frightened by the need... to accept rather wide variations in monetary aggregates."

Mr. Langenstein said.

However, he pointed out this was only possible because of the balanced internal situation. If this changed, "then the Swiss National Bank no longer would have the margin of maneuver to defend the Swiss franc in the same way because that would add to the cost-push inflation effect on the index of oil price rises, by adding a monetary inflation element," he warned.

Concerning the European monetary system, he said "we are willing to contribute to the success of the EMS, but we don't contemplate becoming a formal member."

"We would be ready, if this is wished on the part of our European partners, to intervene on an ad hoc basis, for instance, to support weak currencies, when, of course, this is also in line with our own interests."

Rising Prices

As growing fears here that inflation could reach 10 percent in 1979, this year, the rise in the consumer price index has accelerated, reaching 4.3 percent on an annual basis in July, up from 0.7 percent in June.

Mr. Langenstein said that he saw a real development in Switzerland this time. So far, he said, the rise has come from outside the price index, such as the rise in the value of the Swiss franc, a by-product of the margin exchange intervention, taken to curb the sharp appreciation of the franc. Swiss money supply swelled 17 percent last year, well above the 5 percent target, and early this year, the central bank chose not to even meet the abandonment of fine-tuning the money supply growth in stabilizing the Swiss franc a few months ago when the

News and Notes

Thomson-Brandt and AEG-Telefunken have agreed to merge their activities in the research, development and production of color-television tubes, the French company says. The two firms have signed an agreement, subject to both governments' approval, under which they will set up a joint subsidiary based in France. Europacolor, 51-percent owned by the Thomson group and 49 percent by AEG-Telefunken, Europacolor will take over the 51-percent interest in Videocolor SA previously held by Thomson-Brandt, and will acquire a further 7 percent from RCA, reducing the U.S. firm's stake to 42 percent. Videocolor will take over AEG-Telefunken's color tube activities at the firm's Ulm-Donau factory.

International Telephone & Telegraph has asked the Federal Communications Commission's permission to expand private long-distance telephone service to 100 cities, a move that would make it the second largest interstate telephone network in the United States behind American Telephone & Telegraph. If approved, the ITT system would enable its users to reach more than 90 percent of all U.S. business telephones at cost reductions of up to 85 percent from AT&T charges, ITT says.

Volkswagenwerk expects better results in 1979 than last year's record group net profit of 574 million Deutsche marks. Finance Director Friedrich Thieme says. VW Wednesday reported 1979 first-half net of 300 million DM on sales of 152.6 billion DM. Noting that West German vehicle production fell in July to 259,100 units from 369,200 in June and was off 9 percent from a year earlier, he says VW's order book remains favorable. VW will spend 3.3 billion DM on investment in addition to current programs in the next three years.

Veba's dividend will be raised significantly above the 6 DM a share paid for 1979, the West German petroleum and energy company says. The higher dividend was indicated by the 94.5-percent increase in first-half, after-tax profits reported Thursday, it says, adding that the extremely good trading figures should portend higher profits for the whole year.

Bankers' Acceptances at Ceiling

Institutions Hit Money-Market Limits

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ) — With cash flowing in at a torrid pace, many U.S. institutional investors are bumping against legal or self-imposed limits on the amount they can hold of specific money-market securities. As a result, corporations and banks that had aggressively tapped the institutions as a source of funds are finding it more difficult to market their securities.

Another problem cropping up in the money market is that bankers' acceptances, a key means of financing imports and one of the most venerable forms of bank credit, are running up against an almost-forgettable legal ceiling. At least among major U.S. banks, the situation is a near-halt in the surge of growth of the instrument, bankers say. But some add, "the opportunity is being seized by second-ranking domestic banks or foreign banks and banks not belonging to the Federal Reserve system who are not bound by the limit."

While the situation has many of the trappings of a credit squeeze, there is an important difference: Money is abundantly available. But analysts say it will be more available to some borrowers than others. And those less fortunate will have to pay a higher cost.

"The upshot is going to be further upward interest-rate pressures on private borrowings as long as the situation persists," one economist says.

The institutions' investment limits have been especially evident in state-managed funds and the fast-growing money-market funds. The limits are designed to protect against too heavy a concentration by a fund in the securities of a particular borrower or in a specific type of instrument. For example, federal rules prohibit money-market funds from having more than 3 percent of their assets in securities issued by any one company.

The funds usually place further limits on themselves. One fund, for example, places a \$35-million ceiling on the amount of certificates of deposit it will hold of any bank that has about \$1 billion of assets.

Other funds limit the amount of money they can have in foreign securities, or in specific industries. Many investors, such as CDs of a foreign bank, therefore must meet several limits.

With many funds up against such limits, the rate on some Yankee CDs, certificates issued by New York branches of foreign banks, are rising.

20 big U.S. banks which account for the bulk of such activity. "Practically everybody is up at his legal limit," reports Thomas Theobald, executive vice president of Citibank.

Bankers' acceptances allow an exporter to be paid before the importer receives the goods. By stamping "accepted" on a draft due at a specified time, the bank collects a fee and creates a negotiable security that it can sell in the money market to restore its general lending capacity. The interest rate is usually lower than other types of commercial financing.

Fed member banks can issue acceptances equaling 100 percent of their capital and surplus. It is only during the past month that this ceiling has become a constraint. U.S. banks had a record \$37 billion of such credit outstanding at mid-year, up from \$28.3 billion the year before, the Fed has reported. The total has swollen some sixfold in the current decade, much faster than bank lending generally.

The appeal to all involved is so strong that demand for this sort of credit will keep growing, and so will the supply, only from a different set of banks, some bankers contend. "The fact that the money center banks are full up with acceptances is pushing business toward the foreign and regional banks," observes Richard Davis, vice president at Bank of America's New York merchant banking unit.

Bank of America still has "some room" below the acceptances ceiling of about \$3.5 billion set by its capital and surplus, he says.

Banks Trying to Shore Up Chrysler

By Roger Smith

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23 — The financial crisis at Chrysler is also a crisis for U.S. banks, which have lent about \$1.8 billion to the crippled automaker.

While bankers declined to talk for the record, interviews with several senior lending officers have disclosed that every one of the country's major banks is scrambling to shore up Chrysler's credit because a bankruptcy there could significantly damage their own earnings.

The banks, like Chrysler, hope the Carter administration and Congress will approve the loan guarantees, which would assure Chrysler's access to additional debt financing. But if the plan for a federal guarantee is rejected, the banks know that they may have to attempt a risky rescue on their own.

"The big banks especially will have to step up and extend more credit eventually," one New York banker said.

Just about every bank large enough to make an out-of-state loan is involved. Chrysler has loans from 100 banks and its subsidiary, Chrysler Financial Corp., owes money to 300 banks.

For some banks the pressures have already become too great. Fearing that additional loans may result in greater potential losses, many smaller banks have reneged on pledges made months ago to make additional loans to Chrysler.

Such withdrawals have reduced the so-called open line of credit at Chrysler Financial Corp. by 50 percent or \$200 million, in the last three weeks. For cash-strapped Chrysler, such a hemorrhage should it continue, could prove disastrous.

But Chrysler's biggest lenders have already intervened in ease the problem. The big banks are attempting to get their smaller counterparts to make firm commitments to Chrysler Financial's credit line.

"We think we've stabilized the situation and the erosion in the line of credit will be stopped," one executive at a major bank said. "Within a week we expect to have the firm commitments we need."

Swiss Plan Deficit Cut

BERN, Aug. 23 (Reuters) — The Swiss government plans to cut the federal budget deficit for 1980 to below 1.5 billion francs (about \$904 million) from the budgeted 1979 deficit of 1.9 billion francs, government spokesman Walter Buser said today.

and that will give us some breathing room."

In all, Chrysler estimates that it needs an additional \$1 billion to survive. And then it is likely to be a far different company, burdened with one of the heaviest debt loads in U.S. corporate history.

Bankers now expect that the \$1.3 billion in commercial paper Chrysler Financial held only a few weeks ago will shrink to about \$200 million by next month. Its bank debt will be about \$1.4 billion, but an additional \$200 million in credit will be made available, one New York banker said.

"Chrysler Financial is really in pretty fair shape, after the sale of those receivables," another banker said, referring to the \$730 million sale of car-loan contracts to Household Finance and General Motors.

Acceptance. The subsidiary still has about \$1.5 billion in receivables, enough to cover its bank debt if necessary.

But the real problems remain at Chrysler itself, the banker said. The company has exhausted 70 percent of its \$567.5 million credit line with one group of banks, and 90 percent of a \$100 million credit with another group. In addition, it has utilized almost all of a \$300 million credit with some European banks.

The bankers expect some of the money from the sale of Chrysler Financial's receivables to flow to the parent company, and they also expect a brutal cost-cutting program at Chrysler.

"Chrysler should be able to make it to next spring on what it has now," one banker said. "But by

then, government help will be needed."

— Los Angeles Times

No Buyer Found

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler Corp. has been trying unsuccessfully for months to sell its marine division, which makes boats and marine engines, sources say.

The sale of the marine division, which consists of three manufacturing plants, would bring Chrysler \$20 million, one source estimated.

Meanwhile sources say that Chrysler's recently announced sale of its wholly owned Chrysler Realty Corp. to Abko Realty Inc. is expected to be closed by the end of September and will bring the company about \$200 million in cash and clear its books of some \$70 million in debt.

Profit-Taking Hurts Big Board Prices

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 — Profit-taking on blue chips and glamour stocks led New York Stock Exchange prices narrowly lower today in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 5.46 at 880.38 and declines led advances 802 to 635. Volume slowed to 35.71 million shares from 38.51 million yesterday.

Federal Reserve Board Chair-

Gold Up Slightly;

Dollar Declines

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ) — After a day of lively trading within a narrow price band, gold ended at \$309.375 an ounce, a new record closing level, up from the previous high of \$309.25 yesterday.

Activity was much calmer than yesterday, when gold had soared in somewhat panic conditions to a record morning fixing of \$311.50. Gold today was fixed during the morning at \$309.60.

The dollar eased slightly against most major currencies late today largely on selling pressure from the United States. Turnover was fairly thin and trading was quiet.

There was little reaction to a Bundesbank announcement limiting the use of the Lombard facility by which credit institutions borrow from the central bank against securities. The move, effective September, is line with the declared intention to keep banking liquidity tight so as to avoid too strong a monetary expansion, the Bundesbank said.

man Paul Volcker reiterated that he is in complete agreement with the Carter administration's decision to oppose a tax cut now. Mr. Volcker also said the country will be stuck with high interest rates as long as inflation remains the problem it is now.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the M-1 money supply rose \$1.8 billion in the Aug. 15 week and was up 9 percent in the last four weeks from the previous quarter. M-2 rose \$3 billion and was up 11.7 percent in the month. New York business loans rose \$183 million after a revised fall of \$8 million the previous week and a drop of \$230 million a year earlier.

Tenneco gained 1/4 after the company said it will redeem Nov. 1 all outstanding shares of \$5.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock and 5.36 percent cumulative convertible second preferred stock.

Continental Airlines closed up 2 1/2 to 16 1/2. It said it has not had any discussions with Texas Airlines about a possible merger.

Houston Oil & Minerals said it has entered into an agreement to acquire all outstanding stock of Petroleum Colonias-brasileiros for about \$55 million.

Exxon said Colonial Securities filed a lawsuit against it on behalf of all Reliance Electric shareholders who accepted Exxon's June 21 tender offer for all that company's outstanding stock.

Sears Roebuck expects industry-wide retail sales to increase 7.6 percent in 1979 from 1978, or an inflation-adjusted 1.6 percent.

In a dramatic upturn, mid-August domestic car sales improved to record levels under the double stimulation of dealer incentives and apparently renewed public faith in gasoline supplies. Ford Motor's mid-August car sales rose 12.8 percent from the year-earlier period. General Motors' 32.2 percent, but Chrysler's fell 19 percent. Chrysler noted that the mid-August period not include sales under its rebate program.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included Faber-Castell of America to 7 cents, First National Bank of Toledo to 45 cents, First National Bank of Boston to 55 cents, Lawson Products to 9 cents, Mackie to 13 cents, Springs Mills to 30 cents, Toronto Dominion Bank to 32 cents and Zale to 27 cents.

Wynn's International split its stock 3-for-2. American Stock Exchange prices were lower with the index at 214.87, off 0.27.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCES
REGISTRATION for September 8 - December 2 semester of graduate business administration courses leading to the M.B.A. degree.
Classes held weekends in central London
For details, phone Jamie Ericsson (01) 235 6744

Alitalia Postpones Action in Tariffs

BERRA, Australia, Aug. 23

— The Australian government announced today it will postpone to reduce general tariffs until at least 1982, 2 1/2 years after the timetable recorded by a committee which bowed to increase the efficiency of Australian manufacturing.

Government officials said tariff cuts would not be implemented under economic conditions.

Unemployment levels, which this week's budget for predicts a slight increase in payment, now about 6 percent, the work force.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits in millions of dollars

Company	1979	1978
Chemical Industries		
1382	1356	
162	139	
2567	2216	
178	181	
Results restated. Interim dividend increased to 12 from 10 pence a share.		
Germany		
Veba		
17,200	14,800	
249	128	
States		
Dayton Hudson		
742.6	650.6	
17.53	3.26	
0.74	0.13	
1,400	1,220	
31.97	14.49	
1.35	0.60	
Esmark		
1,700	1,500	
25.07	19.75	
1.20	0.93	
4,900	4,200	
66.36	56.89	
8.16	2.70	
Restated.		
Marmot Group		
464.9	321.7	
19.08	16.73	



HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
August 6 to August 31 from 7 p.m.
CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES

Harsco Corporation

has now acquired
100% of the issued share capital of

Dartmouth Investments Limited

The undersigned initiated
and advised Harsco Corporation
in connection
with this transaction.

Brown, Shipley & Co. Limited

Founders Court, Lothbury,
London, England.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Report of the Chairman of the Board to the Shareholders

At 30th June, 1979, total consolidated assets of the Group amounted to US\$ 5,879 million, compared to US\$ 4,802 million at 30th June, 1978. Deposits increased by 29.6% to US\$ 5,195 million from US\$ 4,008 million. Net earnings after taxes, minority interests, transfer to reserves and provisions to cover risk of losses rose to US\$ 18.9 million or US\$ 1.15 per share against US\$ 16.6 million or US\$ 1.01 per share for the first six months of 1978.

In the first half of this year, the Group's total capital and loan funds employed rose to over US\$ 500 million; by 30th June, 1979 they stood at US\$ 512 million. The Board has continued its policy of augmenting the Group's capital funds. During 1979 an additional US\$ 10 million 25-year serial notes were issued by the Group holding company in the U.S. domestic market under a private placement agreement, and our 65%-owned U.S. subsidiary, Republic New York Corporation, issued US\$ 8.7 million 25-year obligations under a similar agreement.

At the beginning of August, the Group offered US\$ 40 million 7-year floating rate publicly quoted notes in the European market. The issue was managed by a syndicate of leading banks and represented the Group's first move into the international capital market.

Republic New York Corporation achieved excellent results during the first half of this year, publishing net earnings applicable to common stock of US\$ 11.7 million or US\$ 3.57 per share, against US\$ 10.0 million or US\$ 3.20 per share for the first half of 1978.

During the first six months of 1979 our geographical expansion continued with the opening by Republic National Bank of New York of branches in Santiago (Chile) and in Hong Kong.

With a strong customer deposit base, high levels of capital and liquidity and carefully selected asset portfolios, the banks of our Group look forward with confidence to the future.

Edmond J. SAFRA
Chairman of the Board

Interim consolidated balance sheet as of 30th June, 1979

Assets	30th June 1979	30th June 1978	Liabilities	30th June 1979	30th June 1978
Cash in hand and balances with banks	1,531,033	1,285,664	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	5,194,824	4,007,548
Bank certificates of deposit	412,271	363,248	Other liabilities	172,141	336,151
Precious metals	*175,406	*148,044		5,366,965	4,343,699
Financial paper	446,340	443,602	Capital and loan funds:		
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	350,072	400,636	Sinking Fund Notes 2002-2004	47,400	21,100
Securities	298,703	238,979	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Current accounts and advances to customers	2,461,388	1,719,162	Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	35,000
Investments	4,362	4,382	Convertible Subordinated Capital Notes 1997	-	11,390
Fixed assets	62,429	46,658	Other loans	46,275	40,000
Other assets	134,807	132,928	Minority interests	105,382	99,215
			Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,620	24,605
			Reserves	205,169	176,594
			Total shareholders' funds	227,789	201,199
			Total capital and loan funds employed	5,114,466	4,574,804
				5,378,811	4,801,503
			Contingent liabilities:		
			Letters of credit and guarantees	255,056	195,690

For the 6 months ended 30th June	1979	1978
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ 000's)	18,920	16,624
Earnings per share	US\$ 1.15	US\$ 1.01
Number of shares outstanding	16,413,300	16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries
Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Tribune

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

August 23, 1979

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5,000 bu. dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.09	4.09	4.04	4.07	-.04
Dec	4.32	4.32	4.24	4.28	-.04
Mar	4.53	4.53	4.45	4.38	-.04
May	4.61	4.61	4.55	4.53	-.04
Sep	4.37	4.40	4.39	4.38	-.01
Dec				4.47	-.23

Sales Wed. 18,746

Total open interest Wed. 56,186, up 268 from Tues.

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5,000 bu. dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.81	2.82	2.80	2.80	-.03
Dec	2.98	2.98	2.94	2.94	-.04
Mar	3.24	3.24	3.20	3.24	-.04
May	3.48	3.47	3.44	3.44	-.04
Sep	3.08	3.08	3.04	3.04	-.01

Sales Wed. 34,735

Total open interest Wed. 76,064, off 2,982 from Tues.

SOYBEANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5,000 bu. dollars per bu.					
Sep	7.21	7.20	7.10	7.20	-.04
Dec	7.19	7.23	7.10	7.20	-.03
Mar	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.34	-.04
May	7.45	7.53	7.41	7.49	-.04
Sep	7.07	7.07	7.00	7.00	-.04
Dec	7.42	7.40	7.30	7.33	-.04
Mar	7.58	7.46	7.37	7.41	-.04
Sep	7.44	7.41	7.34	7.37	-.04

Sales Wed. 23,431

Total open interest Wed. 96,077, off 1,253 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100 lbs. dollars per 100 lbs.					
Sep	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10
Dec	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10
Mar	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10
May	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10
Sep	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10
Dec	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10
Mar	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10
May	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10
Sep	19.20	19.20	19.10	19.20	-.10

Sales Wed. 7,874

Total open interest Wed. 44,234, up 241 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100 lbs. dollars per 100 lbs.					
Sep	26.18	26.25	26.05	26.12	-.04
Dec	27.10	27.10	26.90	27.02	-.04
Mar	26.47	26.50	26.40	26.47	-.04
May	26.45	26.45	26.35	26.45	-.04

Sales Wed. 1,514 lots of 10 tons.

Total open interest Wed. 1,514 lots of 10 tons.

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Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Cash Prices

August 23, 1979	
divly and unit	Thu Year Age
OS	
Santos, lib.....	1.98 1.50
TILES	
with 64-38 38% vd.....	0.67 0.60
ALS	
plets (Phil.), ion.....	347.00 314.00
ing, Phil., ion.....	227.26 716.70
ing, Phil., ion.....	95.04 76.70
elect. lib.....	0.58 0.32
elect. lib.....	88% 4.54
lars, lib.....	7.3320 6.4697
lars, lib.....	0.3576 0.308
L.Y. 08.....	9.935 5.617
L.Y. 08.....	310.05 203.25

Commodity Indexes

August 23, 1979		
	Close	Previous
.....	1,098.60	1,087.30
.....	N.A.	N.A.
ines Spo1	481.73	481.37
ures	415.64	411.95
ys : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.		p -- prelim
--- final		
rs : base 100 : Sep. 16, 1931.		

Thursday's

NEW HIGHS—YI

Enter	Patrick Peit
Entex wt	PiedmAviot
FunCapm	Pitney Bow
Flintlake	PitneyB 212p
Flintki pfb	Rollins Inc

dust	Gaffney Oil	Schlumberger
Cp	Global Mar	Shell Oil
ou	Goodrich	Smith Int

Orth	HandyHar	SnagOnTool s
or 2.85p	HoopCoA	Sou Pac
rn Inv	Int'l Harv	StWestGas
RLK as	LomsonSes	StdOil Cal
le s	LevFd Cap	StdOilOH
ech	LinNat	StaleyWk
owl of	Marine Mld	SunChem
orCo pf	Masco Co	Superior Oil
HT	McNeil Cp	TRECorp s
il Gas	Medtronic	TottBrdst
as nfr	Atchile	

IR Lin	NL Ind	Temp 30
Dist	Nat Distill	Tracor 6
5 Min	Nat Gypsum	USL C

point Hud
ch

NICOR Inc
Oneida
Pac Tin

Ver Corp
USFid City
Verizon Assn
Vulcan Inc

NEW LOWS—4

Shell Trns S WmUn Sci

ANKFURT, Aug.

ally defined M-3 money supply at a 7.6-percent annual rate in seasonally adjusted, up from 7.2 percent in June, the Bundesbank reported today.

London Metals Market

Prices in sterling per metric ton (Silver in Pence per Troy ounce)			
	Today Bid Ask		Previous Bid Ask
Wire bars:	852.90	863.58	864.50 868.
999.5	853.00	863.58	865.00 868.
999.5 spot	846.00	846.00	853.00 855.
995	855.00	867.80	868.00 869.
995.0	856.00	859.00	860.00 861.00
995.0 spot	861.00	861.00	865.00 866.00
995.0	866.00	872.00	874.00 875.
995.0 spot	278.00	278.00	275.00 276.
995.0	289.00	289.00	286.00 287.
995.0 spot	427.00	428.00	425.50 426.
995.0	439.00	441.00	439.50 440.
995.0 spot	690.00	692.00	697.00 699.
995.0	698.00	698.00	697.00 698.
995.0 spot	2,550.00	2,545.00	2,575.00 2,570.
995.0	2,600.00	2,610.00	2,630.00 2,640.

Paris Commodities

Prices in French francs per metric ton				
August 22, 1977				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	
(1818-Assted)				
1,874	1,869	1,870	1,074	-
N.T.	N.T.	N.C.	N.C.	-
1,165	1,107	1,102	1,119	-
1,178	1,170	1,172	1,175	Unch.
N.T.	N.T.	1,200	1,210	Unch.
N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,220	-
N.T.	N.T.	1,228	1,245	Unch.
N.T.	N.T.	1,250	1,265	-
1,325	1,320	1,328	1,338	-
1,370	1,360	1,368	1,365	+
N.T.	N.T.	1,380	1,400	-
N.T.	N.T.	1,405	1,425	-
N.T.	N.T.	1,421	-	-
N.T.	N.T.	1,435	1,465	+

Tokyo Exchange			
August 22, 1977			
	Price Yen	Price Yen	
Tokyo	390	Mitsui B. Wk.	390
Print	252	Mitsui B. Hvy Ind.	150
Yokohama	348	Mitsui B. Corp.	150
Osaka	348	Mitsui B. Co.	310
Nagoya	641	Mitsui B. Koshi	150
Kobe	268	Nippon Elec.	400
Water	503	Shimizu	400
	365	Sanyo Corp.	1,900
Ir. L.	2,280	Suntory Bank	300
EL. Pow.	587	Tokai Marine	200
Heavy	345	Yokohama	150
Ind.	415	Yokohama	150
	345	Yokohama Marine	150
	311	Yokohama	150
	482	Yokohama	150

New York Futures

August 23, 1979				
	Open	High	Low	Close
ONE POTATOES				
10 lbs.; cents per lb.				
	4.55	4.60	4.55	4.54
	8.66	8.82	8.66	8.78
	18.79	18.79	18.79	18.78
	12.45	12.65	12.60	12.60
Est. sales: 15750 tons W				
Total open interest Wed. 4,349 up 4				
DA				
10 lbs.; cents per lb.				
	133.60	134.25	132.75	135.75
	137.75	140.00	137.00	139.50
	142.60	143.00	141.00	143.25
	143.50	145.00	143.50	145.00
	144.00	144.40	144.40	147.53

Est. sales: 1,381 sales Wed. 4,376 off 11

9.88	9.14	8.84	9.13
9.50	9.42	9.10	9.40
9.78	9.78	9.70	9.58
10.35	10.58	10.30	10.57
10.60	10.82	10.57	10.80
10.91	11.10	10.89	11.07
11.23	11.46	11.22	11.39
11.43	11.62	11.40	11.62

Est. sales: 10,800 sales Wed

at open interest Wed. 48,057 up 72

212.91	215.80	209.76	214.96
203.59	204.50	201.50	203.59
193.59	194.50	191.55	194.16

192.00	193.00	189.50	193.00
189.00	190.00	184.25	189.54
187.50	189.00	185.00	188.30

184.50	188.00	181.63	186.75
Est. sales: 2,355 sales Wks			
Total open Interest Wed, 12,191 up 39			
ORANGE JUICE.			
U.S. cents per lb.			
108.00	115.00	106.75	109.25
106.50	107.25	106.50	106.50
106.50	106.70	105.50	105.80
105.00	107.10	103.90	106.50
106.20	107.18	106.20	106.70
107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
107.00	107.50	107.00	107.50
Est. sales: 950 sales Wks			
Total open Interest Wed, 7,566 up 6			

Commodity Indexes

August 23, 1979		
	Close	Previous
.....	1,098.60	1,087.30
.....	N.A.	N.A.
ines Spo1	481.73	481.37
ures	415.64	411.95

y's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p -- prelim
 -- final
 rs : base 100 : Sep. 15, 1931.

Thursday's

NEW HIGHS—YI

Enter	Patrick Peit
Entex wt	PiedmAviot
FunCapm	Pitney Bow
Flintlake	PitneyB 212p
Flintki pfb	Rollins Inc

dust	Gaffy Oil	Schlumberger
Cp	Global Mar	Shell Oil
ou	Goodrich	Smith Int

Orth	HandyHar	SnagOnTool s
or 2.85p	HoopCoA	Sou Pac
rn Inv	Int'l Harv	StWestGas
RLK as	LomsonSes	StdOil Cal
le s	LevFd Cap	StdOilOH
ech	LinNat	StaleyWk
owl of	Marine Mld	SunChem
orCo pf	Masco Co	Superior Oil
HT	McNeil Cp	TRECorp s
il Gas	Medtronic	TottBrdst
as nfr	Atchile	

IR Lin	NL Ind	Temp 30
Dist	Nat Distill	Tracor 6
5 Min	Nat Gypsum	USL C

point Hud
ch

NICOR Inc
Oneida
Pac Tin

Ver Corp
USFid City
Verizon Assn
Vulcan Inc

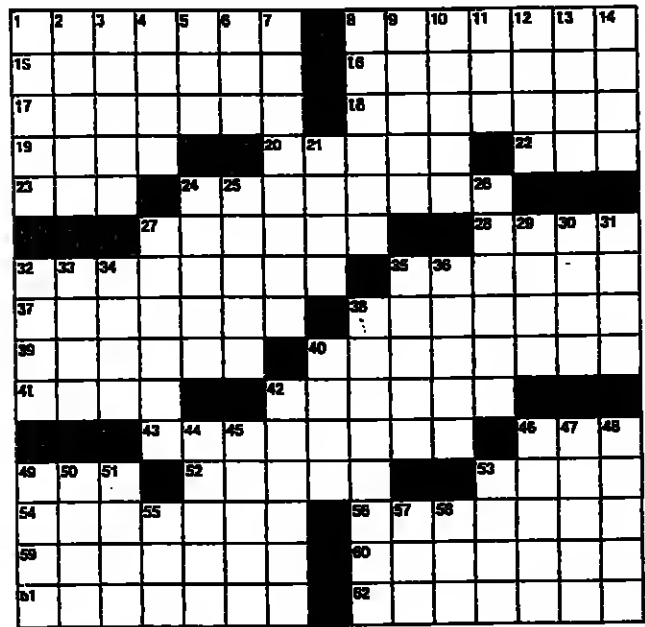
NEW LOWS—4

Shell Trns S WmUn Sci

ANKFURT, Aug.

ally defined M-3 money supply at a 7.6-percent annual rate in seasonally adjusted, up from 7.2 percent in June, the Bundesbank reported today.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Refuses to spill the beans
5 Burns the midnight oil
15 Where the jet set lets it all hang out
16 Stuffed oneself
17 Uranium is one
18 Sacking is his "bag"
19 Weight deduction
20 Provoked
22 Dir. from Halle to Leipzig
23 Comfort oneself
24 Baa-bea beasts
27 Projecting pipe rim
30 Ultimate
32 Discrepancy
36 Clement one
37 Cupidity
38 Permanent rule
39 Leave at 70, e.g.
40 Dinner accessory
41 U.S.S.R. neighbor

DOWN

- 42 Sounded sonorously
43 Throttled
46 Ex-G.I.
48 Scarf
52 Bunyan or Pecos Bill
53 Commiseration
54 Like a certain hairdo
56 Reduced tension or difficulty
59 — idol
60 Exchange again
61 Catchwords
62 Cuddled
- 1 Chalk
2 Purple
3 Flowering shrub
4 Jester
5 Regard
6 Coffee maker
7 Solitaire game
8 Chemical salt
9 Egg-shaped
10 "Absolutely not!"

Solution to Previous Puzzle

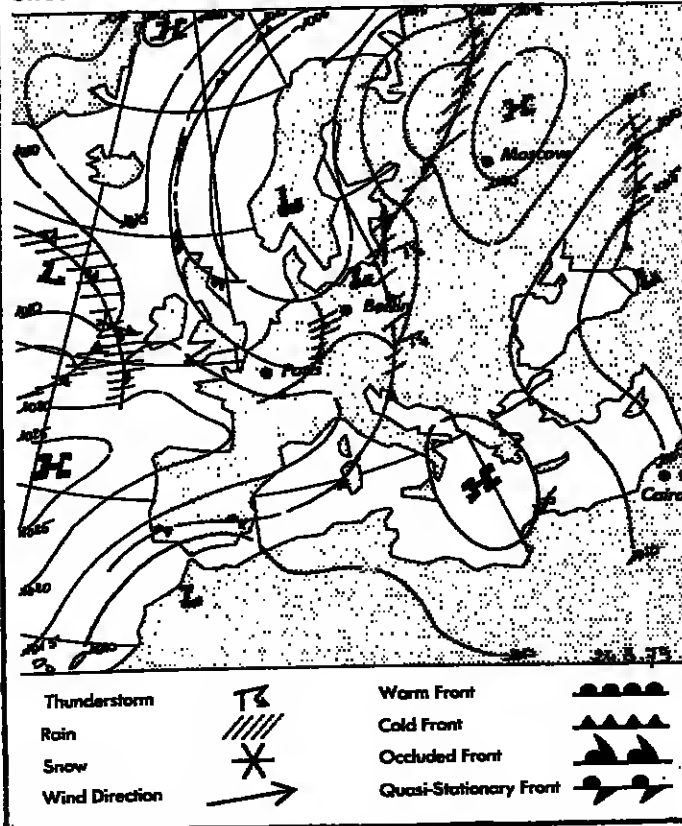
PROUD HEAD SCRAP
HAVE OGLE HOUSE
ASSET TOLLBOOTH
BRILOS LATER WEST
STUDIOS ANTS
TREASURESQUEST
OAR SYMP THEAIR
BRASS EPI ANSAE
ONIONS EDAAL TIME
LONDON BOTTLE
STOL BENTAL
ASS IRAN EDIRNE
SPENCERIAN DEME
PARADE ELIA MEER
STEWES DEAL ATTER

WEATHER

ALGARVE	20 68	Sunny	MADRID	20 66	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	16 61	Cloudy	MIAMI	20 86	Shirley
ANKARA	21 80	Sunny	MILAN	25 77	Cloudy
ATHENS	20 86	Sunny	MONTREAL	21 70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20 86	Sunny	MOSCOW	22 72	Cloudy
BERLIN	26 79	Cloudy	MUNICH	26 68	Overcast
BRUSSELS	16 61	Showers	NEW YORK	26 78	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	25 77	Sunny	NICE	24 75	Sunny
BUDAPEST	26 79	Sunny	OSLO	16 64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24 75	Sunny	PARIS	21 78	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17 63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	26 79	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26 79	Sunny	ROME	22 72	Hazy
DUBLIN	14 57	Overcast	SOBIA	24 75	Sunny
EDINBURGH	13 55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	16 61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	28 82	Sunny	TEHRAN	32 90	Sunny
FRANKFURT	27 81	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31 88	Sunny
GENEVA	21 78	Showers	TOKYO	27 81	Rain
Helsinki	19 66	Sunny	TUNIS	24 82	Sunny
HOUSTON	27 81	Rain	VIENNA	26 79	Sunny
ISTANBUL	19 66	Showers	WASHINGTON	26 79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24 75	Sunny	ZURICH	18 64	Hazy
LISBON	22 72	Sunny			
LONDON	15 59	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	28 82	Sunny			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Puerto Rican Bank Asks Robbers To Be Patient on Language Gap

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (UPI) — The largest Puerto Rican bank in the city has begun putting up signs in its windows asking would-be bandits to "please be patient" when announcing a stickup.

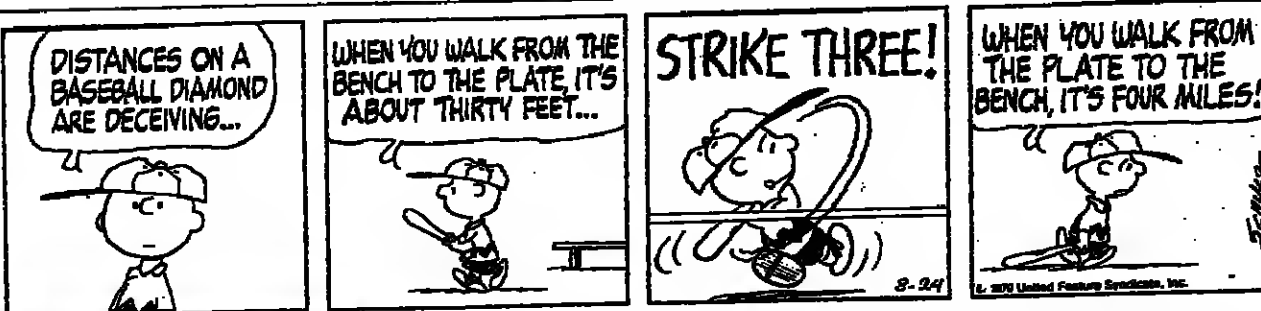
A spokesman for the Banco de Ponce said yesterday that the signs are being put up in its 10 branches to avoid confusion during a holdup.

He said that although all of the tellers are bilingual, they may revert to speaking Spanish in "a shocking situation" such as a robbery.

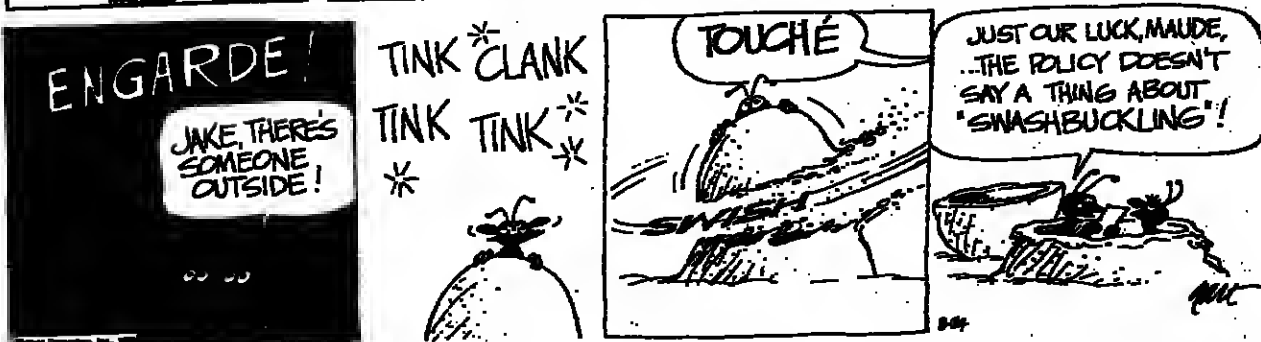
The spokesman said he feared that a bandit could mistake an anxious teller's use of a foreign language as a prearranged tip to bank guards that a robbery is taking place.

"I'm trying to avoid any unnecessary frustrations or incidents," the spokesman said.

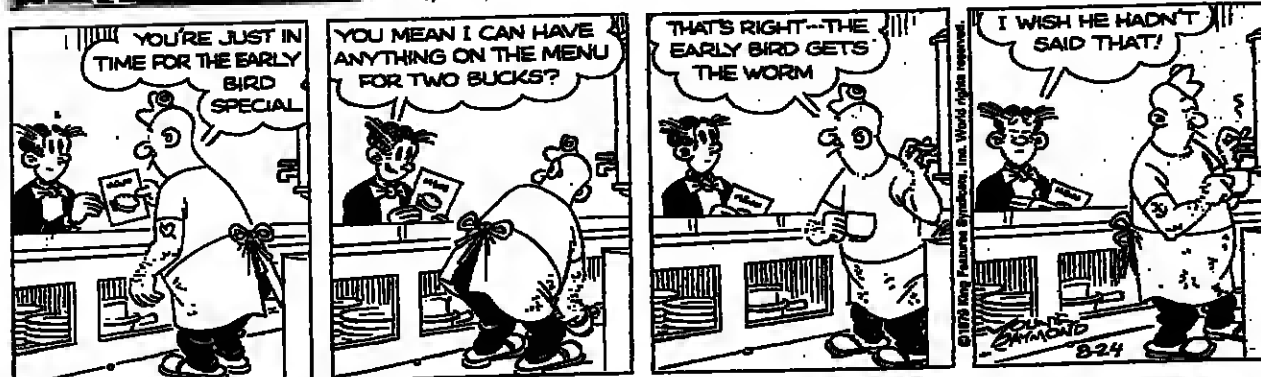
PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



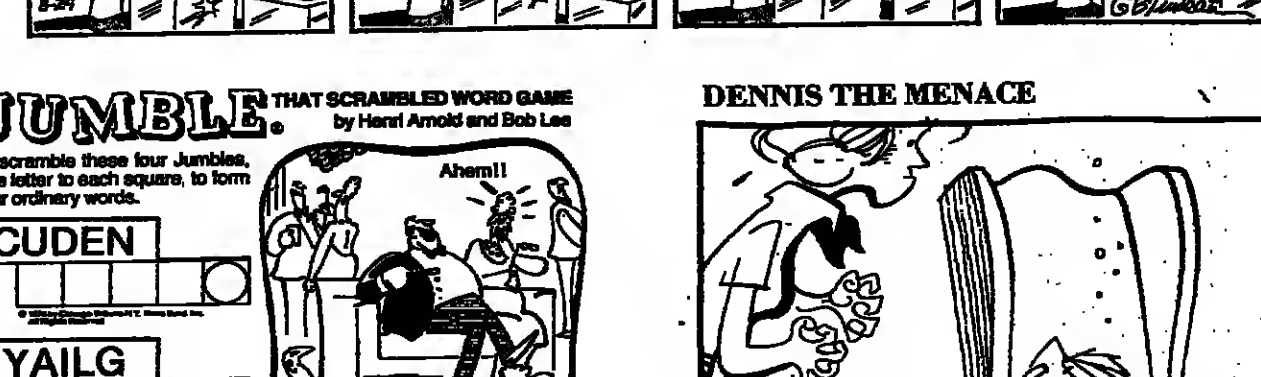
REX MORGAN



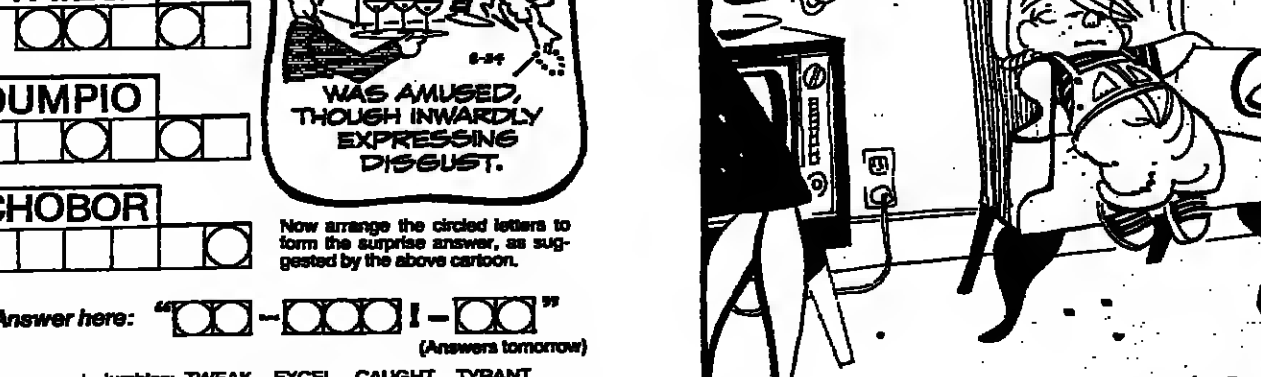
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BRIDGE



BOOKS

THE DROWNING SEASON
Alice Hoffman, Dutton, 212 pp., \$8.95.

Reviewed by Susan Wood

IT IS NOT ENOUGH to say that Alice Hoffman, having published her second novel in two years and still somewhere under 30, is remarkable for such a young writer. She is a remarkable writer, period.

Her first novel, "Property Of," the story of a teenage girl kidnapped in a New York City street and in her vision of herself, was praised by one reviewer as "hypnotic... almost mythic in its cadences." "The Drowning Season" just as hypnotic and mythic in its language and rhythms, and reverberates with situations and characters that suggest ancient myths and European folktales and seems on one level to function as a symbolic, allegorical tale in a modern setting. Yet it is very much a novel about believable and imperfect human beings, as concrete and individualized as the family next door. It is a ghost story about real people who come to haunt the reader's imagination.

Its chief protagonists are the two Esthers: Esther the White, cold and blond and elegant, the matriarch who rules over the family's self-enclosed world of a Long Island compound; and her 18-year-old granddaughter Esther the Black, brown-skinned and black-haired and wiry, as seemingly passionate and hot-blooded as her grandmother is seemingly unfeeling and aloof. They are women fated to clash.

Even the granddaughter's name is a kind of curse, a harbinger of war. Esther the White's son Phillip, known to the fishermen and townspeople as "the Drowned Man," an omen of ill-luck because he tries to drown himself every July and August (hence the book's title), deliberately chose his daughter's name as a slap in the face to his mother, who never loved him. "I wanted to steal from you," he says, "to turn you into a ghost." Even Jews who have lost their religion, as these have, know that a child is always named for the dead.

The story's plot turns on both women's attempts to escape their curse. Esther the Black flees her grandmother's domination, to escape the world of the compound for a world that seems to offer the possibilities of love, and to save her from what she sees as a bewitchment. Esther the White, on the other hand, flees, too, to find a way to "might to sleep." In an eerie conversation with Phillip, another and son acknowledges faces and confesses their father's old woman discovers the redemption.

To give the particulars of the novel is resolved was unfair, except to say that a scene finds Esther the White telling her granddaughter of her life. From a distant closing sentence reads, "I have been nearly impossible shadows in the pale morning tell the two women apart."

If "The Drowning Season" fault, it is that it tries to say too much: too many characters, many situations. A subplot involving Esther the Black's relationship to the son of the family seems a rock musician, never quite true, for example, yet the White's relationship with her chauffeur, seems also necessary. Complicating the dense texture are a series of back to Esther the White, containing some of the most site writing in this beautiful ten book.

"We tell ourselves stories der to live," begins Joan M. White Album. "In these days the narrative of life seems breaking." "The Drowning Season" testifies to the power of love, fulfilling its promise, it sheds a little light, darkness.

Susan Wood is a staff writer for The Washington Post Magazine.

GOOD RIDDANCE

By Barbara Abercrombie, Harper & Row, 245 pp., \$8.95

Reviewed by Carolyn Banks

REMEMBER WHEN "anomic" — an aimless, isolated, amoral state of being — was the big sociological buzzword? Barbara Abercrombie revives and dramatizes that concept here, introducing us to Alix Kirkwood, newly divorced from a husband who says things like, "Lower your voice," and who "seemed to have adjusted more easily to divorce than to the loss of his Mercedes."

Alix, 36, is bright and funny and likeable. But no matter. In a world of women trained to please their men, she is without a man and therefore without purpose. "It doesn't help when she visits her mother, who consoling her with: 'You are not ill equipped for life, Alix.' You are, wonderfully equipped to be a wife." Alix is in limbo, her days "defined only by sunrise and sunset; and the fact that on Saturdays Juanita cleaned, Thursdays the pool was cleaned, and the gardener came on Friday, House Pool Yard. Her life."

Then something happens. And the black comedy that is "Good Riddance" gets fully underway. Alix is invited to a neighbor's dinner party ("I have a man for you!"), and there he is, Warren Sullivan, off-season tan and all. She's too perceptive to fall for him ("The thought of a grown man standing in a bathroom under a sun lamp in order to look younger and more attractive made her feel so depressed she was afraid she might cry."). But she is also too passive, too polite. ("His hand was on her thigh, nothing overtly suggestive, just a rather pale, heavy hand on her thigh. She stared at it as though it were a separate object, an ashtray or a book someone had misplaced, and wondered what would be the most graceful way to dispose of it. Finally she parted it and rose.")

Warren Sullivan walks her to her door, weasels his way into her home. And when she resists his advances, he strikes her, her clothes, rapes her and leaves.

The decision which folk Alix's making (her eventual, ing, too, but so what?) She's Warren Sullivan. So far so good. We are on her side. We are delighted, the New! Improved! way a mitted Alix is able to deal with the rape. "You wanted a fact, we can't wait to have it that trigger. But "Good Riddance" plenty here and almost lost. ren Sullivan's moment of his he will pay for his crime short, so we don't get any real consequence. Similarly murder is so bloody and the diate aftermath so bizarre, comedic aspect is nearly become uneasy about the he have built with Alix Kirkwood, only barely hang in there through the post-murder page.

We do hang in, though, as is because Barbara Abercrombie has us and her book in hand again, resuming with fine sense of timing and detail. But make no mistake. "Riddance" is funny, yes, but not merely funny. It deals with — through its characters — with vital women's — "Good Riddance" is always el, never an essay.

Carolyn Banks is the author of "Mr. Right" and reviewed for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tan

South arrived in two spades, as shown in the diagrammed deal, after overcalling one spade. West's double was negative, indicating heart length, and North made a "negative redouble." This modern device, now popular with the experts, promises a top honor in partner's suit. Conversely, a raise to two spades would deny a top honor.

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠K97	♠Q54	♠A103	♠A103
♥A86	♥K75	♥QJ6	♥QJ6
♦A86	♦K75	♦QJ6	♦QJ6
♣A86	♣K75	♣QJ6	♣QJ6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	10	10
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart nine.

West led the heart nine, was ducked in dummy. East with the king, cashed his third round winners and reversed hearts. South won in dummy ruffed a heart, leaving the situation:

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠K97	♠Q54	♠A103	♠A103
♥A86	♥K75	♥QJ6	♥QJ6
♦A86	♦K75	♦QJ6	♦QJ6
♣A86	♣K75	♣QJ6	♣QJ6

The club queen was last West ducked. South crossed club ace, ruffed another heart, and then he led with his last club. West led from his spade at the 11th trick. Covering the queen would not have helped. East would have been similarly after winning the round of clubs on the 10th trick.

هكذا من الاجل

Leonard Goes to Bat 3 Times in a Row

Mets Win Replay, Then Bow to Astros

W YORK, Aug. 23 (UPI)—New York Mets officially downed Tuesday's 5-0 victory over Houston Astros yesterday, then ran into J.R. Richard in a regularly scheduled game and lost.

Mets went home Tuesday (thinking they'd beaten the Astros) but yesterday National League President Charles Feeney ended the final out of the game.

Leonard Manager Bill Virdon used the game after a series of enabled Jeff Leonard to go to bat three times in a row. The led with two outs in the ninth and was apparently retired on the third out. But umpire Frank Pull ruled time had been called before. Leonard and Leonard went to bat. He singled.

It was discovered that Met baseman Ed Kranepool had returned to the field by the Leonard hit the ball. The umpire hit the void and ordered to bat a third time. He hit.

He upheld Virdon's protest, ordered the last out replayed, and credited with a single, sent to first base. Leonard Cruz did out, officially ending the game.

Richard (13-12) mowed the Mets on seven hits in the scheduled game, striking

out 10 to push his total to 232, tops in the majors.

Pirates 8, Giants 6
In Pittsburgh, Tim Lincecum's two-run single with two out in the eighth lifted Pittsburgh to an 8-6 victory over San Francisco.

Braves 4, Phillies 3
In Philadelphia, Gary Matthews drove in two runs and Gene Garber got his 22nd save as Atlanta defeated Philadelphia 4-3, sweeping a three-game series.

Reds 7, Expos 2
In Cincinnati, Johnny Bench became the Reds' all-time home run leader with 53 runs, fourth in the league. He hit a home run in a 7-2 victory over Montreal. It was Bench's 15th home run of the season and the 325th of his career, one more than Frank Robinson.

Dodgers 7, Cubs 2
In Chicago, Ron Cey drove in three runs with a bases-loaded triple and Joe Ferguson sent across two more with a home run and a scoring double to lead Los Angeles to a 7-2 victory over Chicago.

Cardinals 8, Padres 5
In St. Louis, Ted Simmons hit a home run to highlight a five-run first inning and rookie John Fulgham scattered 13 hits, giving St. Louis an 8-5 triumph over San Diego.

Red Sox 9, Twins 4
In the American League, in Bloomington, Minn., Bob Stanley won his first game since the All-Star break as Boston defeated Minnesota 9-4, in a game shortened by rain to eight innings. The victory pulled Boston within 4½ games of the Baltimore Orioles.

White Sox 4, Brewers 3
In Milwaukee, Chet Lemon, who walked out on his team Tuesday, returned to single home Lamar Johnson with the winning run in the eighth inning and give Chicago a 4-3 victory over Milwaukee. Lemon, who was fined a day's pay in a dispute over extra batting practice, lined a single to left to score Johnson, who had doubled with one out.

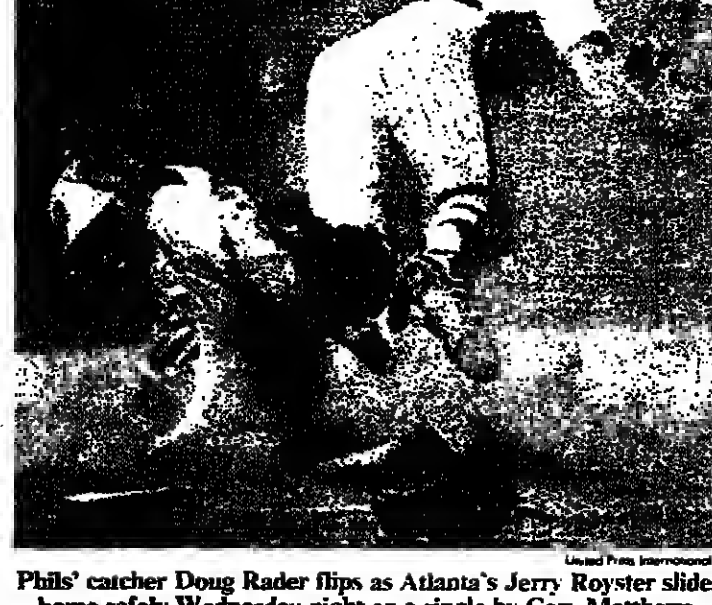
Mariners 6, Blue Jays 3
In Seattle, Larry Cox and Rupert Jones hit two-run homers to

back Rick Honeycutt's five-hitter as Seattle won its fourth straight, 6-3, over Toronto.

Indians 13, Angels 3
In Anaheim, Calif., Rick Manning, Mike Hargrove, Toby Harrah and Bobby Bonds each had three hits to back the five-hit pitching of Dan Spillner, lifting Cleveland to a 13-3 rout of Nolan Ryan and California.

Tigers 3, A's 1
In Oakland, Alan Trammell hit a two-run homer in the first inning and Milt Wilcox and Aurelio Lopez combined on an eight-hit bid to give Detroit a 3-1 triumph over Oakland.

Royals 3, Yankees 1
In Kansas City, Mo., George Brett drove in two runs to carry the five-hit pitching of left-hander Larry Gura and led Kansas City to a 3-1 triumph over New York.



Phil's catcher Doug Rader flips as Atlanta's Jerry Royster slides home safely Wednesday night on a single by Gary Matthews.

Knight's Resignation Refused
Puerto Rican Court Sentences U.S. Coach

From Agency Dispatches

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 23—A Puerto Rican judge has given Indiana University basketball coach Bobby Knight a suspended sentence and \$500 fine handed down in absentia yesterday for slugging a local policeman. The incident occurred last month while Knight was coaching the U.S. team at the Pan American games.

Knight told an Indianapolis newspaper he would never go back to Puerto Rico and offered to resign his post at the school.

University officials said Knight's offer would not be accepted.

Judge Rurico Rivera found Knight guilty of aggravated assault. A spokesman for the Puerto Rican Justice Department declined to comment on whether the govern-

ment might try to extradite Knight. An aide to Indiana Gov. Otis Bowen said the governor "has indicated... he would not be willing to allow Bobby Knight to be extradited."

The plaintiff, policeman Jose Silva, 32, pursued the case as an individual citizen after the government and police department withdrew support. He told the court he was attacked by Knight at a San Juan high school gymnasium where the U.S. team was practicing. Silva was off-duty from his police job and was working as a guard.

He testified that Knight, upset at the chattering of a Brazilian women basketball team that came into the gym, came over to him and demanded, "Get those dirty whores out of here." After words between the two of them, Silva said, Knight hit him on the jaw.

According to the Indianapolis Star, Knight said "the cop was lying." In his account, Knight said the policeman poked his finger in the coach's eye and that he brushed Silva's face while pushing his arm away.

Knight was adamant about not returning to Puerto Rico. "My Puerto Rican attorneys wanted me to plead guilty. I told them to stick it. There was no way I was going to plead guilty for something I didn't do just to get it over with. It would be a mockery... there is no way under any circumstances I would ever go to Puerto Rico," Knight said.

"In my thinking, there was no way there was any chance to win. We filed charges and the D.A. wouldn't listen."

"I thought the only chance was to get it over with and get into this extradition thing. Anybody involved [in the process of extradition] who takes the time to read the statements of our players and coaches and the two Colombians [who also viewed the incident] couldn't believe the validity of this garbage."

"There is no question in my mind that if I had gone to Puerto Rico I would be in jail. The sentence would be exactly the same."

Houston's Baseball Rebels
Have Cause to Look Ahead

By Joseph Durso

W YORK, Aug. 23 (NYT)—Good time for the Houston Astros, who may be the biggest of the season, to remember Paige's words of wisdom: Look back, somebody might be on you."

ebony is — namely the Cincinnati Reds, who are within a half of catching the Astros. Still, thanks to rebels, it is entirely possible that last year's four division winners, who also were winners of the last, won't make it this time. The Yankees, Dodgers, and Phillies close as second.

"Why it would be too bad if it muscled aside the Astros, and the major leagues' 17, go with the Mets and have a thing."

don't own many famous, they even were sold in 1962, who have been occupying first base for four years by a of Yanks in Texas — the president and general manager, and Bill Virdon, the field

manager. And there they are in first.

"This club has character," Smith said. "We lost 12 of 13 games around the all-star break. But nobody panicked. Look. Decisions made in times of panic bring a chaotic situation."

Talbot Smith, 45, speaks like that — positively, precisely. He has the manner of a colonel and the mind of a computer. He has worked for the Reds, Astros, Yankees, and Astros again, and is on the threshold of completing one of the best rebuilding jobs in baseball history.

Of 1975, the year he came back to Houston, Smith recalls. "They finished last that year, 43½ games out of first. They drew \$50,000. I guess there was no place to go but up. This year we'll go 1.8 million or even 2.3 if the race goes down to the wire. We have 25 guys who keep the ball in play."

Revivalist

To revive the Astros, the first thing Smith did in 1975 was to hire Virdon, whom the Yankees graciously had dropped to make room for Billy Martin. That was two weeks after Smith had left the Yankees, and they have been together since — playing racquet ball and tennis, jogging, cleaning house.

That's the second thing Smith did: He traded or unloaded all but six of the Astros of 1975. The only ones who stayed were Cesar Cedeño, Enos Cabell, Jose Cruz, J.R. Richard, Ken Forsch and Joe Nickerson.

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 25 of 26 games)

Team	W	L	Pct.
1. Oakland	10	10	.500
2. Kansas City	10	10	.500
3. Minnesota	9	11	.450
4. Detroit	9	11	.450
5. Toronto	8	12	.400
6. Chicago	8	12	.400
7. Milwaukee	7	13	.350
8. Cleveland	7	13	.350
9. Baltimore	6	14	.300
10. Seattle	6	14	.300
11. Texas	5	15	.250
12. Boston	5	15	.250
13. New York	4	16	.200
14. Philadelphia	4	16	.200
15. St. Louis	3	17	.150
16. Pittsburgh	3	17	.150
17. Cincinnati	2	18	.100
18. Houston	2	18	.100
19. Los Angeles	1	19	.050
20. San Francisco	1	19	.050

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10. Chicago	6	14	.300
11. Milwaukee	5	15	.250
12. San Diego	5	15	.250
13. Cincinnati	4	16	.200
14. St. Louis	4	16	.200
15. Pittsburgh	3	17	.150
16. Philadelphia	3	17	.150
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NATIONAL LEAGUE
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PEOPLE: *Moscow Gets Coppola* *And 'Kantry Western'*

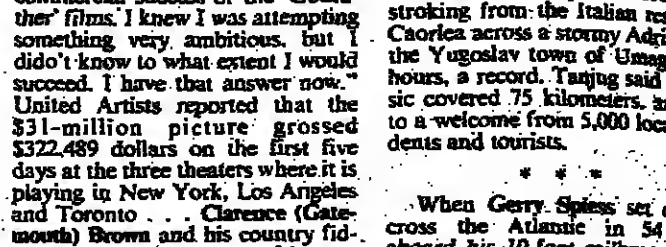
While the critics battle it out in the U.S. over whether his Vietnam War epic "Apocalypse Now" is a smash or a flop, director Francis

Ford Coppola is enjoying a vacation in Moscow. At least that's the way he sees it. Actually, he is attending the Moscow Film Festival. But even 8,000 miles from the fray, the film snail finds him. "I really tried to make something poetic, lyrical, a film," he said, "I already had the commercial success of my 'Godfather' films." He is talking about his new movie, *The Godfather Part III*, which opens in New York City today.

Welfare, and Michael Madsen, who was the former Treasury secretary, both contemplating books of their experiences.

* * *

A Yugoslav marathon swimmer, Veljko Rogosic, has sworn the Adriatic Sea from Italy in record time.



de turned them on at a Moscow concert hall, and Russian fans shouted "Bravo" and tossed flowers. "Spasibo," the 54-year-old Gatemouth kept saying, his hand over his heart. The tall, lean black man in the cowboy outfit and 10-

gallon hat brought his five-thin-band and his program of jazz, blues and "country-southern" from Louisiana for a five-day Moscow run. The mostly young audience responded ardently to the mistress of ceremonies' introduction of the numbers — the "blyuzs" that were born in Gatemouth's native South, she explained, and the "kantry western" and the more familiar

Former South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, who operates a liquor store and delicatessen in Norwalk, Calif., says another refugee member of the family is coming to live in the United States. He is Ky's nephew, Nguyen Cao Minh, whose father is still in Vietnam. He

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is said to have left June 18 on a fishing boat after bribing officials with \$2,000 in gold. Ky said that he had several other relatives still in Vietnam but "I can't tell" about them.

* * *

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* * *

No one thought he would have trouble finding work, and indeed Brock Adams, who resigned last month as U.S. secretary of transportation, has wasted little time. Starting in mid-September, he will be a partner in the firm of

man — played for 30 years on radio and television by Clayton Moore — is gunning for Lone Ranger. The motion picture, which is now in court order forbidding Moore to wear his mask in public or bill himself as the Lone Ranger, will make a Ranger movie, but not Moore, at 64, is too old to play the part. Fighting back, Moore is up at a Los Angeles press conference in white hat and mask, talking in fighting for what is more than a part of his life. He is a 6-foot-2, 160-lb. riding horse and

is said to have left June 18 on a fishing boat after bribing officials with \$2,000 in gold. Ky said that he had several other relatives still in Vietnam but "I can't tell" about them.

* * *

No one thought he would have trouble finding work, and indeed Brock Adams, who resigned last month as U.S. secretary of transportation, has wasted little time. Starting in mid-September, he will be a partner in the firm of Houser, Garvey and Schumpert, specialists in international law. Others left out in last month's Cabinet shuffle also are making plans. Griffin — played for 30 years on radio and television by Clayton Moore — is gunning for Lone Ranger Television Inc. The firm, which court order forbidding Moore wear his mask in public or bill himself as the Lone Ranger, must make a Ranger movie, but Moore, at 64, is too old to play part. Fighting back, Moore showed up at a Los Angeles press conference in white hat and mask and lieve in fighting for what is more that is part of the Lone Ranger's legend: a 34-inch waistline that he lost 34-inch waistline that he lost four miles a day — without SJ.

—SAMUEL JOSEPH

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